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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1921

No. 3

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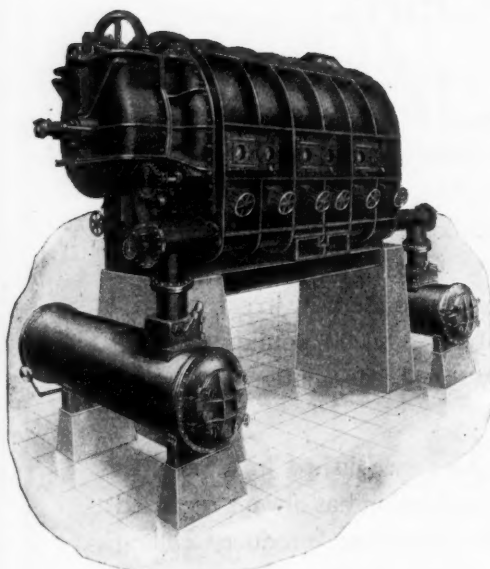
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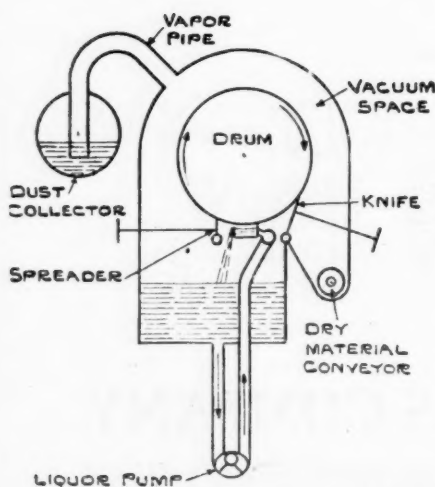
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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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REPUDIATION OR REDEMPTION ?

The world has been forced to admit that Germany is not losing any tricks in the game of re-adjustment which all countries are playing just at present. She has established a value for the mark in Germany which is several times greater than the value placed upon it by the rest of the world. This gives the German manufacturer the benefit of cheap labor and enables him to undersell in foreign markets. It is wellknown that chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, even steel are offered here far below our domestic prices. While thus building up German industries, Germany is at the same time crippling her rivals in foreign trade, and, while making reparation payments, is extracting a part of this indemnity from her late enemies through the shrewdness of her bankers in manipulating the exchange market.

While the dollar went to a premium at the time of the recent reparation payment, the pound sterling and the franc were depressed in value, and British and French merchants who owed German manufacturers for goods found that it took more pounds and more francs to pay the bill. When Germany delivered coal to Belgium, France and Italy under the Reparations Agreement she closed these markets against British coal. Deprived of this lucrative field for foreign trade, the British Government was unable to continue the wage guarantee payments to the miners and returned the mine properties to the owners who in turn reduced wages and the disastrous British coal strike followed, forcing the leading industries, which were competitors of the Germans in world trade, to close down.

The American manufacturer knows that our trade depends very largely upon foreign conditions and he watches the efforts to stabilize exchange, to prevent dumping of cheap foreign goods, changes in the tariff and the assessment of taxes with full knowledge of what each new move will mean regarding his business. He knows that cheap labor abroad means low costs and that protection is necessary to meet the competition of foreign goods. While watching Germany's rapid industrial development and acknowledging her superior position in many of the world markets today, the experienced business man knows that a day of reckoning must come eventually, when the paper mark must be redeemed or, the inflated issue repudiated. Which will it be?

STRIKES AT COMMERCIAL BRIBERY

Commercial bribery would be prohibited by the Tariff Commission under the new tariff bill, by the provision granting special powers to the Com-

mission to control dye imports. The section reads: "The United States Tariff Commission shall by regulation prescribe as a condition of the bond such provisions as it deems necessary to prevent any action by such importer which will destroy or injure any industry in the United States or in any of its possessions, engaged in the production of such products, or which will prevent the establishment of such industry; and by such regulations shall prohibit, among other things, unfair competition and unfair acts, including full-line forcing, commercial bribery, misbranding of products, and price or quantity discrimination. Upon breach of the bond the amount thereof shall be recovered by the Commission as liquidated damages and shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

A HINT FOR MR. VOLSTEAD

"Business must not be put in a strait-jacket by the enactment of laws that inject too much Government into business," Senator Borah of Idaho declared in a recent Washington address.

"I do not believe that business should be hindered or hampered by legislation so long as business pursues the even tenor of its way and adheres strictly to the laws of the land, which good business, fostered and championed by real American business men, can be depended upon to do."

The person or persons who may be able to impress an idea such as the foregoing upon Representative Volstead, we nominate as a candidate for the Nichols Medal and the everlasting thanks of the chemical industry.

TAXING FOREIGN TRADE PIONEERS

American traders resident abroad, who are aiding materially in developing foreign markets for American goods and giving preference to American ships in the transportation of the products in which they deal, are placed at competitive disadvantage because of the income and excess profits taxes levied upon them by the United States Government. Unless relief is afforded them under the tax revision plans soon to be considered in Washington, many agents will undoubtedly give up their work abroad and the distribution of American products in foreign countries, will be seriously impaired.

No country except the United States taxes its nationals living abroad on income derived from foreign sources. The only concession made by this country is that citizens of the United States living abroad are allowed to credit the total of income and excess profits taxes paid to foreign countries against the taxes imposed by the United States. The Government claims that the citizen resident abroad receives the protection of the United States and should therefore pay his share of the cost of maintaining the Government. On the other hand, if the enforcement of the law results in the elimination of these active agents this Government will lose the one immediate source of revenue, and eventually the policy, if persisted in, will destroy other sources of revenue as the industries which

depend upon foreign trade gradually lose the markets developed by their foreign agents. The Government's position is similar to that of the owner of the goose which laid the golden egg. Better let the bird continue its lucrative work.

The valuation of imports on domestic market prices was made necessary by the constantly widening costs of production in European and Far Eastern countries as compared with the costs in the United States. The publication of the Tariff Commission's report on wages here and abroad awakened Congress to the amazing difference in these costs with relation to labor. Another element that had to be taken into account in estimating prices was the instability of foreign exchange which made it difficult to estimate foreign market values in American dollars. The safe alternative for assessing ad valorem duties was to use wholesale prices here as the basis, and this course will probably be followed.

The chemical industry should congratulate and thank the Co-ordinating Committee of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry for their resolution to have these Societies pay their own entertainment expenses at the coming meeting, Sept. 6th to 10th. Holding up firms and individuals for contributions for the entertainment fund is a time-honored nuisance, long connected with meetings and conventions, but the hoary age of the tradition does not make it any more pleasant or just, and we are glad that the scientific society of our industry has taken a definite advance stand on the right side of this matter.

Many unkind things have been said about the tariff rates proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, but even the most rabid importer has hesitated to attack the 10 per cent ad valorem duty on asafetida. This gum was in luck to escape an additional specific duty on the odor, which is quite enough to bear a considerable share of the burden when the excess profits tax is repealed.

How did it happen that the old Underwood tariff rate on chloral—a rate so low that it enabled the Germans, before the war, to put American manufacturers out of this field—was overlooked in the draft of the new schedule? Certainly so valuable a medicinal ought to be "made in America."

Business Readjustment

"Business is bum," sighed the young stock broker, Lighting a weed in the Spring Lake smoker.

"Business is dead," moaned the capitalist barber, Trimming a sail in the breeze at Bar Harbor.

"Business is punk," mused the dealer in acid, Sinking a putt on the sixth at Lake Placid.

Business is sad—on the verge of stagnation, Now is the time for a good long vacation!

—G. M. M. in the Conning Tower, N. Y. Tribune.

Facts and Figures of the Alcohol Situation

Manufacturing Consumers Replying to a Questionnaire Reveal Significant Effects of Tax and Permit Restrictions

DO YOU have difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of undenatured ethyl alcohol? Thirty-five per cent of the manufacturing consumers to whom this question was put, answered in the affirmative while the balance stated that they did not. Chemical, pharmaceutical, perfume, toilet goods, and drug trade specialty manufacturers were solicited for their views on the alcohol controversy by means of a questionnaire recently sent out by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. Some fifteen per cent announced the good fortune of not having to use alcohol in any form. Others, not quite so fortunate, who were included in the thirty-five per cent unable to obtain sufficient supplies without trouble, were bitter in their condemnation of the present "system," the "red tape," constantly varying regulations subject to the caprice of questionable individuals, and the arbitrary administration of uncertain rules. In this group were included some of the largest and best-known chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers whose plants are to be found in the United States.

Causes of the Difficulty

If so, what is the cause? What is the cause of the difficulties in securing sufficient supplies for legitimate consumption? The second question brought out replies along the same general line. One house stated: "Changes in the Department's regulations and a lack of practical administration of the Volstead Act." Another said, "Red-tape. It has taken us several months to secure a license for five gallons." "Several months delay in securing small quantities up to one barrel." "Difficulties are continuous. The constantly varying regulations of internal revenue officials, which are invariably promulgated without proper consideration of their effect upon legitimate industry."

The point of view of one manufacturer is particularly illuminating as it brings out very forcibly the question, where does denatured alcohol end and non-beverage begin? The reply states in part:

"While we are small users of alcohol, still it is a necessary element with us, as there are two of our preparations that we require it for. We have endeavored at all times, to observe religiously the requirements of the department, but we must say that we are frankly disgusted with the whole business.

"To our minds, there does not seem to be a practical appreciation or understanding of the requirements of those who have legitimate uses for non-beverage alcohol. We use this term 'non-beverage,' in the sense of the words themselves, and not in any technical meaning that may be applied to it, for in our minds, de-

natured alcohol is non-beverage alcohol in every case."

"Our present situation is this. We were originally operating under permit NYH 206, Treasury Form 1405, using as a denaturant, salicylic acid in accordance with the department's requirements. This proved eminently satisfactory for our requirements, and what we cannot understand is, if our dosing of the genuine ninety-five proof cologne spirits, with salicylic acid made the same non-beverage, why can this not be done at the source of supply, as in the case of the department's various Formulas for denatured alcohol, and thus permit us to escape the tax of \$4.18 a gallon?"

Another reply bore the following opinion and protest against the permit-delay evil:

"To say that the present system of granting permits for the use of alcohol, is an unreasonable hardship on pharmaceutical manufacturers, arouses no particular interest at Washington, or elsewhere.

"It is, however, a serious problem to us, in these days when we have many handicaps to overcome.

When we conceive a new idea to make business, prompt action may be a large element in its success.

"For example, if we produce a new flavoring extract for soda fountain use, we want to get it on the market before the soda fountain season is too far advanced. We perfect our formula, apply for a permit to use alcohol in its manufacture and send all necessary papers along to Washington.

"If we then write our friends in Washington to assist us, send a few telegrams, and finally make a personal trip to Washington, we may get our permit inside of thirty days. But why all this delay and expense?"

"Why should not local prohibition directors be vested with sufficient discretionary authority to grant temporary permits while the official application is traversing the red tape route? Local directors know local conditions. They know who are reputable manufacturers and can easily obtain any information to enable them to decide wisely as to whether or not a temporary permit should be granted."

Denatured Alcohol Unsatisfactory

The question, what denatured formulae can you use? brought out the following from fine chemical, drug, perfume, toilet goods, and specialty manufacturers: No. 1, 2b, 6b, 13a, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23a, 23c, 25, 27, 39, 39a, and 40. Is denatured alcohol as satisfactory as undenatured? This was the next question on the list. More than 69 per cent of the users of denatured alcohol of the various formulae listed above found them less satisfactory than the pure ethyl alcohol. Comment on the questionnaires showed that consumers used them

THE FACTS AND FIGURES

Out of several hundred manufacturers who recently replied to a questionnaire on alcohol sent out by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, 69 per cent of those using denatured or medicated alcohol declared the various formulae at present available, to be unsatisfactory. Of the users of pure ethyl alcohol 35 per cent stated they were having difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies for legitimate needs. The percentage of the retail price representing alcohol tax was placed as low as 1 per cent and as high as 40 per cent, averaging 14.3 per cent. Over 53 per cent of the manufacturers stated they were placed at a disadvantage in competition with foreign goods, both here and abroad, by the heavy alcohol tax and restrictions in granting permits. Fifteen per cent, which should be designated the "Lucky Fifteen," stated that they did not have to use alcohol in their processes in any form.

for two purposes, first, to avoid payment of the \$4.18 a gallon tax which in the case of a cheap product, the ultimate selling price was too low to bear, and second, in some cases to avoid the endless red tape of the permit office.

A leading manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals stated: "Denatured alcohol is not as satisfactory as undenatured because the denaturants are apt to contaminate the finished material. At the same time it is necessary for us to ship denaturants for the various formulae, thus costing us additional freight, not to mention the cost of the denaturants themselves." For simple crystallization work, manufacturers have the choice of paying the tax and using pure ethyl alcohol or using the denatured material and purifying the product by other means after it has been crystallized. Another manufacturer of fine chemicals, in explaining the defects of two formulae which they use in preference to paying \$4.18 a gallon tax, stated: "In the case of Formula No. 15, kerosene, which is used in denaturing the alcohol, produces a bad odor in the final product. This odor is difficult and costly to remove. Five per cent sulphuric acid used in denatured alcohol is injurious to barrels and containers in which it is sent. The barrels are practically destroyed after being used once. The sulphuric acid also attacks the clothing of the operators. It makes five per cent greater weight which adds that much to the cost of shipping. The mixing with sulphuric for denaturing must be done slowly and under cooling which adds to the cost of the alcohol.

"Formula No. 17, in the manufacture of ethylene from denatured alcohol, the denaturants, such as pyridine bases and Dipple's oil, materially decrease the life of the catalyst used in the process. This of course means lower efficiency and higher operating costs. Undenatured alcohol, if we could get it without paying the \$4.18 tax, would be much preferred. It is a costly operation to remove these denaturants from the finished product in purification."

The general opinion among manufacturers appears to be that denatured or medicated alcohols are, at best, more or less make-shift substitutes for the pure ethyl alcohol, the handicap on legitimate industry being made necessary by arbitrary laws wherein logic, justice, and common-sense play no part. Close to fifty per cent of the users of alcohol in the production of medicinal or toilet preparations stated on the questionnaire that they were unable to use any denatured formula at present authorized, while others said that their products would never permit the use of anything but pure ethyl alcohol.

Alcohol Tax and Retail Price

To determine in a rough way, what percentage of the actual retail selling price of various drug and toilet preparations is represented by the alcohol tax as paid by the manufacturer, the following question was asked: "What part of the retail selling price of your goods represents alcohol tax?" The replies ranged all the way from one per cent up to forty per cent, varying chiefly with the type of product. The average for all classes of goods as represented by the replies received, was 14.3 per cent.

Competition With Foreign Goods

Do alcohol restrictions and tax place you at a commercial disadvantage in competition with foreign goods? That is, in competition both in domestic markets and foreign. To this question, 53 per cent of those who were particularly affected, answered yes while 47 per cent stated that they were not placed at a disadvantage by the tax and restrictions. Those who answered in the affirmative were chiefly manufacturing chemists who use alcohol in their processes which does not appear in the finished products,—alcohol on which the tax of \$4.18 a gallon has to be paid. In most instances for-

eign manufacturers are able to obtain tax-free pure ethyl alcohol for their crystallizations, extractions, separations, and other steps in manufacture of various fine chemical and drug products. American makers pay the tax in order to secure the pure alcohol or else use unsatisfactory denatured alcohol with the result that expensive refining processes must be resorted to or else an inferior product placed on the market in competition with high grade European goods. Products imported which contain alcohol as such do not enter so much into the problem as the tariff does not permit of their taking unequal advantage of American made goods. In foreign trade, the heavy alcohol tax is proving sufficient to practically exclude American products where the tax is a material factor in the price. American chemicals, medicines, perfumes, flavoring extracts, and other items in the manufacture of which tax-paid ethyl alcohol is used, cannot be expected to compete favorably in foreign markets when subjected to the unequal load of the tax. Even though the exchange situation equalize itself, the alcohol restrictions,—not the tax alone but the arbitrary restriction as well—are sufficient to preclude the idea of American export business in drug and toilet goods seeing any revival in the future. Of course, where any of the medicated formulae can be used successfully, and this appears to be so only in a minority of cases, the disadvantages of the tax and restrictions are naturally avoided.

LESS QUININE SENT TO UNITED STATES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buitenzorg, Java, June 6.—Cinchona bark and quinine salts exports from Java for private account for the first quarter of the years 1920 and 1921 are given below:

	1920.	1921.
	Kilograms	Kilograms
Cinchona bark:		
Holland	931,000	710,000
Great Britain	111,000	114,000
Japan	185,000	207,000
British India		58,000
Elsewhere		
	1,227,000	1,089,000
Quinine salts:		
Holland	4,700	25,500
Great Britain	21,631	12,633
U. S. of America	19,262	2,555
Italy	15,961	8,320
Egypt	14,257	1,075
British India	11,096	11,128
Greece	1,500	5,420
Canada	1,418	
China	2,936	150
Japan	6,454	319
Australia	6,348	
Elsewhere	5,661	1,476
	111,224	68,576

IS FUSEL OIL AN ORGANIC CHEMICAL ?

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—A conference was held here last week between officials of the dye and chemical section of the Customs Service and chemists representing alcohol producers. The purpose of the conference was to allow the chemists to submit evidence to the government officials as to whether or not fusel oil is or is not an organic chemical under the emergency tariff act. The chemists were given a week in which to file additional briefs, following which the Customs Division will issue an official ruling relative to fusel oil.

HOUSE FAVORS DYE LICENSE PLAN*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The House has voted in Committee of the Whole not to eliminate the dye licensing clause from the Fordney Tariff bill.

Congressmen are receiving copies of a letter signed by Ward Theron, treasurer of the Merrimac Manufacturing Co., of Lowell, Mass., in which the company declares itself opposed to the licensing plan while favoring tariff protection. Another letter from Wilbur F. Wakeman of the American Tariff League makes the licensing clause a political issue and says that "approval of the dyestuffs embargo will lose every doubtful Congressional district next year."

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers is flooding Congress with advance proofs of an article opposing the proposed embargo on dyes on the ground that "any importer who survives all these rules and eventually delivers goods to a consumer cannot be blamed for getting all the traffic will bear."

Senator Moses of New Hampshire has introduced in the Senate the first Senate amendment to the pending Fordney tariff bill. Under the amendment, the dyes and chemical section of the bill would be eliminated and there would be substituted certain provisions in place of the embargo and American valuation provisions of the bill.

FORD WOULD BUY FEDERAL NITRATE PLANT

Washington, July 19.—Offer has been made by Henry Ford to purchase from the Government the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant. The offer has been transmitted to the War Department by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who indorses the offer and recommends that it be accepted. Mr. Ford offers to take a 100-year lease on the Wilson Dam and No. 3 dam and electric installation when completed. This work is estimated to cost \$28,000,000. He offers to pay interest at 6 per cent on \$28,000,000 and amortize this sum and cost of both dams over a period of 100 years. He also would purchase all the nitrate plant and equipment, lands, steam plant, for \$5,000,000 and convert and operate the nitrate plant No. 2 for the production of fertilizer and as a standby for Government explosives in case of war.

Mr. Ford offers to limit the profits of the fertilizer plant to 8 per cent, an independent board embodying representatives of the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange and the Farmers' Union to certify to this maximum.

DU PONT'S NOW MAKING ARTIFICIAL SILK

The Du Pont Fibersilk Company's plant at Buffalo, N. Y., is now in full operation. The company is a subsidiary of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and was incorporated in April, 1920, as a result of an agreement with the Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels of Paris. It owns 100 acres of ground on the Niagara river between Buffalo and Tonawanda.

The plant is now producing 1,000 pounds of 150 denier a day, and the product has been tried out in several of the manufacturing industries using this size. It is expected that the output will be increased to 1,500,000 pounds of artificial silk per year.

The officers of the Du Pont Fibersilk Company are L. A. Yerkes, president; B. M. May, treasurer; M. du Pont Lee, production manager; George Rocker, chemical director; E. K. Gladding, plant superintendent; and C. J. Bacon, chief engineer. The executive and sales offices are at Buffalo.

CHEMICALS PRODUCED BY 811 PLANTS**VALUED BY THE CENSUS AT \$600,000,000**

In 1914 The Output of 754 Establishments Was Estimated at \$200,000,000—Acids, Sodas, Sodium Compounds, Potash Products and Coal-Tar Derivatives Show Great Increase

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—A preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufactures with respect to the chemical industry prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, subdivides the industry into (a) chemicals in general; (b) coal-tar chemicals; and (c) sulfuric, nitric, and mixed acids; and the figures are based upon returns from 811 establishments, with products valued at \$603,555,400. In addition chemical products were reported by 563 establishments primarily engaged in other lines of manufacture, to the value of \$91,087,600, making a total of 1,374 establishments and \$694,643,000 in value of products.

At the census of 1914 there were in the aggregate 754 establishments, with products valued at \$200,195,800 showing an increase of \$494,447,200 or 247 per cent.

Acids (not including coal-tar acids) were valued at \$78,117,800 as compared with \$30,516,600 in 1914, the leading acids being sulfuric acid, 3,296,270 tons (on basis of 50° acid) valued at \$35,638,200, an increase of 41 per cent in quantity as compared with 1914, and in unit value from \$6.58 per ton in 1914 to \$10.81 in 1919; oleic acid, 44,350,600 pounds, valued at \$6,548,600, an increase of 102 per cent in quantity and in unit from 5.9 cents to 14.8 cents; nitric acid 19,440 tons valued at \$2,976,100, an increase of 32 per cent in quantity, and in unit value from \$108.38 to \$153.09; hydrochloric acid 147,130 tons valued at \$4,312,300, an increase of 72 per cent in quantity, and in unit value from \$15.79 to \$29.31; citric acid 3,163,700 pounds valued at \$3,047,400, an increase of 19 per cent in quantity, and in unit value from 57 cents to 96 cents; and phosphoric acid, 13,379,500 pounds valued at \$1,711,100, on increase of 7.7 per cent in quantity, and in unit value from 5.5 cents to 12.8 cents. The production of acetic and pyrolygneous acids in 1919 was 46,821,000 pounds, valued at \$2,816,300; boric acid 14,454,100 pounds, \$1,754,600; hydrofluoric acid 5,675,400 pounds, \$440,200; lactic acid 5,054,500 pounds, \$781,800; oxalic acid, 2,103,500 pounds, \$545,600; and tartaric acid 5,313,000 pounds, \$4,262,400.

Sodas and sodium compounds as a group aggregate \$90,913,100 as compared with \$32,594,800 in 1914, and include bicarbonate of soda, 141,560 tons valued at \$3,695,400, an increase of 57 per cent in quantity as compared with 1914, and in unit value from \$15.96 per ton to \$26.10; caustic soda 319,490 tons valued at \$20,494,800 an increase of 50 per cent in quantity, and in unit value from \$31.32 to \$64.15; soda ash, 1,033,480 tons valued at \$31,195,200, an increase of 10.5 per cent in quantity, and in unit value from \$11.70 to \$30.18; and sodium silicate 286,790 tons valued at \$6,052,300, an increase of 69.6 cents in quantity, and in unit value from \$9.75 to \$21.10. The production of borax was 21,435 tons, valued at \$4,622,300; sal soda 71,830 tons, \$2,102,200; sodium phosphate 22,350 tons, \$2,438,900; Glauber's salt 37,390 tons, \$843,500; and sodium sulphides 35,180 tons, \$2,316,300.

Potash and potassium products aggregated in value \$16,409,500 as compared with \$7,219,900 in 1914. The production of cream of tartar was 4,854,550 pounds, valued at \$2,620,400, a unit value of 54 cents as compared with 24.7 cents in 1914; and caustic potash 12,628,000 pounds valued at \$2,163,400.

The alums aggregated 327,070 tons valued at \$16,677,600, an increase in quantity compared with 1914 of 109 per cent.

The production of anhydrous ammonia was 27,350 tons valued at \$10,861,600, an increase of 228 per cent in quantity; ammonium sulphate 294,880 tons valued at \$22,638,600, an increase of 217 per cent in quantity; and cyanides valued at \$5,901,000, an increase of 146 per cent.

Bleaching compounds aggregated \$10,583,800 as compared with \$5,302,400 in 1914, the leaders being hypochlorites 126,430 tons, \$4,781,300; hydrogen peroxide 31,515,000 pounds, \$2,257,300; and chlorine 34,391,800 pounds, \$1,425,900.

Coal-tar products were valued at \$133,340,900 as compared with \$8,839,500 in 1914 and included finished products, comprising dyes, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resins, etc., amounting to \$84,515,500; and crudes and intermediates to the value of \$48,825,400.

EXTRACT MEN TO HELP PROHIBITION

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, July 20.—The twelfth annual convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association concluded its business by the election of officers and the adoption of many important resolutions. R. E. Heekin, of the Heekin Co., Cincinnati, was re-elected president; Gordon M. Day, of Day-Bargwall Co., Milwaukee, secretary and second vice president; F. L. Beggs, of the Styron-Beggs Co., Newark, Ohio, treasurer; L. B. Parsons, of Seeman Bros., New York, first vice president and R. H. Bond, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, third vice president.

St. Louis was given representation on the Executive Committee by the election of John T. Stutz, of Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co. The other members of the committee are E. P. Price, of Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago; Fred Rogers, of McMonagle & Rogers, Middletown, N. Y., and G. C. Davis, of Davis Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

The principal object of this year's convention was reached Friday when the Resolutions Committee, brought in a report declaring for a strict observance of all provisions in the prohibition amendment. This recommendation, together with an agreement binding members of the association in a war against unscrupulous extract manufacturers, were adopted unanimously. It was also agreed that the flavoring extract men should instruct the Research Committee to continue its efforts to find a substitute for alcohol. Clauses approving the budget system, of national finance, world disarmament and several senate bills of a technical nature were included in the resolutions.

At the Friday morning executive session, it was stated that there were certain manufacturers, not members of the association, who are evading the Volstead law. The association pledged itself to force them out of the business. It was said that some very sensational disclosures were made by the members, relative to the practices of some of these manufacturers, who are selling extracts for beverage purposes. J. M. Doran, representing the Prohibition Commissioner explained the Commissioner's position.

An intelligence committee was appointed to check the law violators and report infringements to prohibition headquarters at Washington.

The convention concluded its meeting with a banquet, of which Dr. Samuel H. Baer, of the Blanke-Baer Flavoring Extract Mfg. Co., was toastmaster. Addresses were made by Carl F. G. Meyer of Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Carl Baer of the development service of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and R. H. Bond.

Trade Notes and Personals

Fire seriously damaged the Meadow Park Dye Works, Baltimore, last week, and threatened the plant of The Victor G. Bloede Co.

By a decree effective March 7, 1921, the importation into Latvia of perfumery, soap, and cosmetics and patent medicines is temporarily prohibited.

William S. Briry has been appointed special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals and assistant appraiser of merchandise, at Boston, Mass.

American interests engaged in sinking a shaft on potash claims in Spain have abandoned the work after spending 50,000,000 pesetas. The promoters own a part of the Solvay works in Spain.

The manufacturer has cut rhodol sharply to \$3.00 a pound in order to meet foreign competition from metol and other photographic developers. This represents a reduction of a dollar and brings the current price lower than pre-war levels.

A writ of attachment for \$300,000 against the Atlantic Chemical Co., of Mansfield, Mass., has been filed in Bristol county by the banking house of HoNister, White & Co. of Boston, through receivers Theodore Hoague and Wendell H. Marden, in a suit over a contract. The writ is returnable in September.

By an order of the President, the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C., established for war purposes in 1919, has been transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. This means that the research work to discover methods of fixing nitrogen from the air and making it available for use will be continued, and the results will be available for agricultural and chemical purposes.

The Customs Service of the Treasury Department has notified the Assistant Attorney General at New York to file an application with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, wherein the Board held that certain ground pyrethrum leaves which had been assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per centum ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, were properly subject to duty at the rate of 10 per centum ad valorem as a drug advanced under paragraph 27 of the same act.

CHANGES IN DRY LAWS REQUESTED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, July 20.—The Engineers' Club, of Baltimore, has sent telegrams to the U. S. Senators from Maryland asking for modification of the prohibition enforcement laws, so as not to affect non-beverage alcohol. Dr. C. M. Whitaker, vice president of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, declared at the meeting that the laws gave power to the Internal Revenue Commissioner which exceeded the power of Congress.

Richard H. Bond, vice-president of McCormick & Co., said the manufacture of flavoring extracts was seriously affected by the restrictions, and urged less drastic rules.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," attacked the dry legislation on similar grounds, and the decision to send the message to Senators followed.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10 1/2	Heyden Chem.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	65
Air Reduction	29	35	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	39 1/2	39 1/2	Int. Agricult.	69 1/2	7 1/2
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	87 1/2	88 1/2	*Int. Agricult., pf.	37 1/2	39
*Am. Ag. Ch.	36	37	*Int. Nickel	13 1/2	14
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	60	61 1/2	*Int. Nickel, pf.	75	90
Am. Chiclé	15	19 1/2	*Int. Salt.	45	50
Am. Chiclé, pf.	30	40	K. Solvay	95	95
*Am. Cot. Oil.	18	18 1/2	*Matheson Alk.	13	35
*Am. Cot. Oil.	17 1/2	17 1/2	Merck & Co., pf.	75	80
Am. Cyan.	17	24	Merrimac	79	81
*Am. Cyan., pf.	45	52	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	4 1/2	4 3/4	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	73 1/2	75 1/2
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead, pf.	100 1/2	103
Am. Linseed	24	25	N. J. Zinc.	110	112
Am. Linseed, pf.	56	62	Nlag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Malt	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2
*Amer. Zinc	8 1/2	9	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	25 1/2	29	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
Atlas Powder	105	112	*Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf.	68	71	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	1	1	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po.	72	80
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	73	76
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Caseln Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	100	102	Swan & Finch.	25	35
Celluloid Co., pf.	100	102	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	7 1/2	8
*Corn Products	68 1/2	66 1/2	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
*Corn Products, pf.	90 1/2	100 1/2	Union Carbide	42 1/2	42 1/2
*Davison Chem.	35	37	Union Sulphur	37	42
Dow Chem.	240	240	*Un. Drug.	83 1/2	84 1/2
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	38	42
Du Pont	115	120	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	68	70	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	13 1/2	13 1/2	U. S. Gypsum.	53	54
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	U. S. Indus. Al.	53	54
Grassell, pf.	125	135	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	92	92
Grassell, pf.	135	135	Va.-Car. Ch.	25 1/2	25 1/2
Hercules, Powder.	117	123	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	72 1/2	74
Hercules, Powd., pf.	80	82	*V. Vivadon	6 1/2	7

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

CREDITORS' REPORT ON ROLLIN CHEMICAL

The business of the Rollin Chemical Corporation shows improvement, according to a report just issued by the Creditors' Committee. The general balance sheet as of April 30, 1921 shows:—Current assets, \$565,745.37; deferred assets, \$37,814.88; fixed assets (net book value), \$3,745,398.32; total, \$4,357,958.57. Of the current assets, \$245,744.04 is represented in merchandise finished and in process; \$296,382.25 in raw materials and supplies. The fixed assets are made up of land, buildings and equipment. There is a contingent asset of \$777,000 in the form of a claim against the War Department.

The liabilities as shown in the general statement are: Current (notes and accounts payable), \$453,223.18; deferred (interest on mortgages), \$41,305.92; funded debt, \$950,000; second mortgage bonds, due serially, 1921 to 1922, \$300,000. The stock outstanding amounts to \$1,750,000 preferred and \$863,429 common.

The drugs and chemicals, paints and dyes, soap and perfumes, and miscellaneous chemicals industries each reported minor decreases in employment in June, according to the New York State Department of Labor. The June reduction in the paints and dyes industry follows a period of considerable improvement from February to May. Plants manufacturing paper boxes and miscellaneous paper goods showed significant decreases in working forces from May to June. Outside of paints and dyes, none of the chemical and paper goods industries have shown any signs of a recovery in employment during the last few months.

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1; books close July 20 and reopen Aug. 1.

The Barrett Co. has obtained a judgment for \$103.50 against Charles and Richard James.

New Incorporations

Florimer Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital \$20,000; P. J. Rassler, M. Levin, T. T. Schwalbe; attorney, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.

Novo Laboratories, Perth Amboy, N. J., capital \$125,000. Drugs. B. I. Rabinor, Saul Cutler, Perth Amboy; Margaret A. Fenwick, Mattawan.

Lincoln Conner Corp., Manhattan, capital \$60,000. To make inks, paints and dyes. L. and B. F. Conner, D. Grenebaum; attorney, S. Wasserman, 51 Chambers st.

H. D. Rosen Co., of Mexico, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To make inks. W. H. Baldwin, Florence S. Johnston, A. D. Macadam, New York; incorporated by the U. S. Corporation Co. Essence de L'Ame Perfume Co., Manhattan, capital \$23,000; I. M. Alderman, B. A. Smith, M. Lieberman; attorney, J. R. Bower, 280 Broadway.

His-Ma Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To make toilet articles. J. T. McGovern, M. E. Nolan, E. C. Ballantyne, New York; attorney, Delaware Registration and Incorporators Co., Dover, Del.

Allegheny Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Mary W. Cole, Dover, Del.; incorporated by the Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

Parko Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$250,000. To make soaps and polishing compounds. L. C. Graves, J. G. Rispor, C. F. Wray; attorneys, Stull Brothers, Rochester.

Aspinocke Drug and Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000; M. D. Jewell, A. F. Murphy, B. Solomon; attorney, J. Melcer, 1482 Broadway.

Evo Co., Manhattan, capital \$60,000. Drugs and chemicals. E. M. O. Pratt, F. M. Justis, F. C. Hunt; attorney, L. H. Moos, 19 Cedar st.

Capillaris Mfg. Co., Glen Ridge, N. J., capital, \$50,000. To make drugs. Mary L. Mansfield, Glen Ridge; J. J. Crawley, Montclair; J. A. Little, Bloomfield.

Cayuga Rock Salt Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. C. H. Jarvis, L. B. Phillips, M. F. Vance, Dover, Del.; incorporators, U. S. Corporation Co.

Allan Mfg. Co., St. Paul, capital \$50,000. To make soaps. George W. Allan, E. M. Hagen, Hannah K. Null, St. Paul; incorporated by the Corporation Maintenance and Service Co.

Oxy Corp., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Oils, drugs, and textiles. B. Brown, A. V. Halper, D. O'Connor; attorney, D. R. Bernstein, 233 Broadway.

West End Drug Co., Brooklyn, \$20,000; L. Kurshner, J. Kass; attorney, A. Miller, 15 West 27th st.

Doris Wholesale Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000; D. Topper, H. Drescher, D. Getzoff; attorney, J. Weber, 299 Broadway.

Penetro Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Drugs. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, R. K. Thistle, New York; incorporators, U. S. Corporation Co.

Eureka Wholesale Drug Co., Manhattan, \$50,000; M. Petrain, M. F. Babino, A. Bamonte; attorney, F. M. Gordon, 256 Broadway.

Consumers Vegetable Glue Co., Dover, Del., capital \$150,000; J. D. Frock, C. B. Gatten, S. L. Mackey; Wilmington, Del., incorporated by the Corporation Service Co.

Cronkhite, Sands & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., capital 500 shares of stock, no par value, Leonard W. Cronkhite, president; Warren Sands, vice-president.

The Sanitary Reduction Co., 35 Central Savings Bank Building, Baltimore, Md., capital \$40,000. Joseph G. Johnson and J. Carroll Dailey.

The Nutint Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$25,000. M. A. Welsbard, 202 East Allegheny ave.

The Beacon Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., capital \$25,000. H. Bernstein and Joseph Golden.

The Hopkins Master Cleanser, Inc., Boston, Mass., capital \$20,000. Alfred Hopkins, Howard Knowles.

The Patuxent Guano Co., Baltimore, Md., capital \$75,000. Harry T. Deford, Carroll W. Clark and William E. Gardner, Vickers Building.

Plymouth Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. F. F. Jones, E. Stark, M. Rothman; attorney, J. D. Campbell, 200 Fifth ave.

Disanctis Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. J. and F. and J. Bianco; attorney, J. J. Licari, 302 Broadway.

C. J. McCullage, Buffalo, capital \$15,000. Drugs and chemicals. R. M. Hodges, M. F. Dumble; attorney, L. H. Vogel, Buffalo.

Argonne Chemical and Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000; P. and J. Dondero, C. McLester; attorneys, Ryan, Heffernan and Down, 25 West 45th st.

C. H. Fingerhoo, Bronx, capital \$20,000. To make alcohol and drug products. E. Nelson, F. Fingerhoo; attorney, C. H. Fingerhoo, 914 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Cortland Drug and Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000; W. S. Berman, R. Cairone, H. Herzog; attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

Capital Reductions—Tintex Co., Manhattan, \$75,000 to \$1,000. Designations—Acme Coal Products Corp., Delaware, 90,000 shares preferred stock, \$10 each; 100,000 shares common stock, \$1 each; representative, A. Johns, 140 Liberty street, New York.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 126-127

IMPORTED GOODS DOMINATE MARKET

**Continue To Cut Under Domestic Makers Regularly—
Tariff Unlikely To Be Really Effective—Soda Ash
and Caustic Weaken—Caustic Potash Down**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Acetic Acid, glacial, 1c lb.	Sodium Bichromate, 1/4c lb.		
Magnesium Chloride, 33 ton	Sodium Hyposulfite, 1/4c lb.		
Potash Caustic, Imp., 1/4c lb.	Sodium Sulfide, 60 p.c., 1/4c lb.		
	Sodium Sulfite, 1/4c lb.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	1b. \$10	\$11	\$11	\$14
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works. 100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	5.75
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.62 1/2	5.62 1/2	5.62 1/2	8.25
Potash, Caustic	1b. .04 1/2	.05	.05	.30
Saltpeter, gran.	1b. .09 1/4	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25	2.25	3.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 4.15	4.15	4.15	6.25
Potassium Bichromate	1b. .11 3/4	.12	.12	.34
Average	3.654	3.656	3.656	5.160

The really significant feature of the heavy chemical market during the past few weeks has been the steady influx at this port of imported chemicals in increasing quantities. Whether the tariff rates as proposed in the Fordney Bill will become effective as they now stand or will be revised, makes little difference to the importer here and the foreign producer. The fact is that a higher tariff is practically certain; how much higher is yet to be determined. Consequently every pound of chemicals which can be laid down here before the new rates become effective, will be that much in the importer's pocket. With the foreign producers' ability to undersell this market under normal conditions, it is doubtful if any tariff can be really effective at this time with marks worth less than \$1.30 a hundred.

The same dull, hand-to-mouth business has been noted during the week. Buyers will not cover beyond immediate requirements, which is only natural in the present unsettled market. Everybody is "marking time." Where demand is noted, imported goods get the call in most instances on the price issue. Such few prices as changed, moved to lower levels. Both ash and caustic continue under pressure as outsiders shade prices to get the business. Acetic acid is named lower. Makers have cut prices on magnesium chloride to some extent. A few sodium compounds are quoted lower, sodium bichromate, hyposulfite, sulfide, and sulfite, being down. Importers continue to shade figures on caustic potash.

Acid Acetic—Makers have reduced their figures on some grades of acetic acid, due to the lax interest manifested. Glacial acetic is down to \$10.00@\$10.50 per 100 pounds in barrels or carboys. Acid of 28% strength is lower at \$2.60@\$2.75 per 100 pounds in barrels. 80% commercial acid is easier here at \$7.89@\$8.64 per 100 pounds, with 80% pure acid at \$9.75@\$10.00 per 100 pounds. Lower figures are possible on odd lots.

Acid Muriatic—Reported low prices are not verified by reputable concerns and the quality of material offered at those prices is questioned. Makers quotations are unchanged at \$1.50@\$2.00 per hundred for 22 degree commercial acid in carboys, with demand reported routine. Lower figures probable in resale hands.

Acid Mixed—Prices the same here at 10c per unit for nitric, and 1 1/4c@1 1/4c per unit for sulfuric. Business is slow.

Acid Sulfuric—Remains easy and in light demand, at previous prices. Quotations are based on \$18.00@\$20.00 per ton for 66 degree acid and \$11.00@\$16.00 per ton for 60-degree acid. Contracts could probably be put through at a considerable concession.

Acetic Anhydride—Demand has not improved and prices are stable on a basis of 40c per pound for 85% anhydride. Trading in some quarters is reported fair, with goods moving in comparatively good style. Other factors are not so optimistic in their views.

Alum Ammonia—No further reductions in alum quotations have occurred. Ammonia alum is held at 3 1/2c @3 3/4c per pound, with stocks in good shape.

Alum Potash—Potash alum is a trifle firmer this week at 3 3/4c@4 1/4c per pound for lump, with other grades priced accordingly. Business is moving along, but large deals are lacking.

Aluminum Chloride—Makers are holding their figures on last week's basis of 38c@45c per pound for anhydrous, with other grades in similar positions. Little is being done in this line however and dullness promises to rule until action is taken in Washington.

Arsenic—White arsenic is unchanged here at 6 1/2c@7 1/2c per pound. Red arsenic is steady at 11c@12c per pound. Little call is in evidence for either and trading continues limited.

Bleaching Powder—Dullness prevails in all channels and prices are being maintained in all quarters, by makers. Resale goods are available at lower figures and price cutting is in evidence where real orders are concerned. Makers quotations are \$2.75 per hundred pounds f. o. b. works. Resellers are naming around \$2.00 per hundred, as a rule, f.o.b. works although lower figures have been heard.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Enjoying a fair demand, and goods are moving along in a promising manner. Makers prices are 10 1/2c@12c per pound for carloads or less, but concessions are possible on offers of firm business.

Calcium Chloride—Calcium chloride is one of the few items in the heavy chemical market, that is being sold with any regularity. Carload shipments for laying dust on the roads are being made at frequent intervals, and makers report a ready market for their product. Figures are held at \$28.75 per ton for solid, f.o.b. New York and \$33.75 per ton for flakes. Sales of solid around \$25.00 per ton have taken place.

Epsom Salts—Technical salts are reported a mediocre item and sales are not progressing rapidly. The market for importers goods hovers around \$1.10@\$1.20 per hundred pounds. American makers are holding their product at \$2.00@\$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Magnesium Chloride—Makers have reduced prices on magnesium chloride and now quote \$39.00 per ton for fused. Some call is in evidence, although most factors are doing little or nothing.

Paris Green—Unchanged in price and low in interest. Holders are naming 23c@25c per pound as their basis. Lower prices probably could be had if any appreciable business was in sight.

Potash Caustic—Importers continue to slash prices in order to get the business and are now quoting around $4\frac{1}{2}c@5\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Offers of imported goods at the low figure of $4\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound have been heard. As a consequence the condition of the market is precarious and will continue so. American makers of caustic potash are not attempting to compete.

Potassium Permanganate—No further decline than that noted last week has occurred. Makers are naming $26c@28c$ per pound for commercial salt. Reports are to the effect that the basic situation is the same, with improvement expected. Demand is light in all sectors.

Potash Muriate—The former price basis of $95c@\$1.00$ per unit prevails. Interest is of a minor nature and prices can be shaded in certain sections.

Soda Ash—Makers are holding the market at $\$2.25@\2.55 per hundred pounds for 58% light, but goods are to be had at less. Resellers are naming around $\$2.20$ per hundred but appearances indicate that concessions are available, where firm business is concerned.

Soda Caustic—The quoted market price of $\$4.15@\4.25 per hundred is open to cutting in order to get the business. Interest continues limited and promise of better conditions is slight. It is reported that sales of odd lots of standard brands have been put through at less than $\$4.00$ per hundred.

Sodium Acetate—Lower figures are available on this item, with makers down to $4\frac{1}{2}c@5c$ per pound. Nothing of particular interest is noted in the line of sales, but enough is being done to keep the sellers heads above water.

Sodium Bichromate—A slight reduction in price is noted. Goods are held at $8c@8\frac{1}{4}c$ per pound.

DU PONTS MAY BID FOR NITRATE PLANT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The Du Pont and other interests are negotiating for the purchase of the Government's war time nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and probably will compete strongly with Henry Ford, who already has transmitted to Secretary of War Weeks his proposal to buy the plant.

Secretary Hoover said that while the Du Ponts have not made a specific offer to him, it was indicated that those interests were manoeuvring to obtain the plant. Until actual proposals have been made, however, Mr. Hoover declined to discuss details of any offer which may have been suggested.

The Sunbeam Chemical Company, 2436 West Fifteenth street, Chicago, a $\$1,000,000$ corporation which manufactures dye soaps, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Assets were listed at $\$773,000$, liabilities at $\$462,376$, of which the principal creditor is the Dresel State Bank, with $\$108,904$. The company, according to Attorney Joseph Rosenthal, is solvent, but was unable to meet certain notes which fell due on July 15.

E. M. Allen, president of the Mathiesen Alkali Works, says if the proposed tariff on magnesite ore and dead burnt magnesite is enacted it will wipe out American interests and investments in Austria, made to protect the steel industry here, and would play directly into the hands of German interests.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., New York, has leased the factory building now in course of erection on Van Alst avenue, near Harris avenue, Long Island City, on a site 95×100 feet, and upon completion will occupy the factory for the handling of dyes.

OPPOSES CUTTING NITRATE PRICES

H. W. Sellem, chairman of the Saladel Carmen Nitrate Syndicate of London forecasts better business in the nitrate industry in the following statement recently issued:

"Personally, I think the position should be normal by this time next year. The problem at the moment is how can existing stocks in the hands of dealers be held up so as to allow of a reasonable amount of new shipments and as the cost of holding up will be considerable, and can only be met out of the price, it is unfortunate that the view should be held in some circles that a drastic cut in price is necessary in order to stimulate consumption. I venture to think that this view is a mistaken one, as price is not a deciding factor. I think we ought to keep our heads cool and regard the present state of affairs as merely temporary. If we look a little further ahead than the immediate future I think there are many encouraging signs for the nitrate trade. Perhaps the most important is the opinion expressed by highly-qualified experts, who maintain that when the world settles down after the recent violent convulsion of war all the nitrogenous substances that can be produced will be wanted."

JAPAN'S SODA IMPORTS FALL OFF

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, June 15.—The imports of caustic soda and soda ash by Japan during the three months ended March 31 this year were 104,950 piculs valued at yen 573,961 as against 594,890 piculs valued at yen 5,071,598 of the corresponding period last year as follows:

	1921		1920	
	Picul	Yen	Picul	Yen
Great Britain	88,343	427,435	308,964	1,968,098
United States	16,605	146,504	207,238	2,410,821
Other Countries	2	22	78,688	692,679
Total	104,950	573,961	594,890	5,071,598

CHEMICAL WORKS THREATENED BY FIRE

Flames which destroyed the Warner-Quinlan asphalt plant at Linden, N. J., seriously threatened the works of the Grasselli Chemical Co. on the opposite bank of the Rahway river. Burning gasoline spread over the river and swept toward Staten Island, endangering shipping.

The first unit of the Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation's plant at Solvay, N. Y. will be in operation by the first of August, with a capacity of 20,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia a day. This will be the only large plant in the country, operating on a commercial basis, for the recovery of nitrogen from the air and hydrogen from water gas. It is expected that nine more units will be constructed in the near future.

The New York Metal Exchange quoted Straits tin at $27.62\frac{1}{2}c$ for all positions, including November, against $27.37\frac{1}{2}c$ bid, $27.75c$ asked. Straits shipments were reduced $\frac{1}{2}c$ to $27.50c$ for all positions, including September-October, against $27c$ bid, $27.75c$ asked. For 99 per cent, spot and July were down $\frac{1}{2}c$ to $26.50c$, against $27c$ asked, and later positions, including October, were fixed at $26.25c$, against 26.50 asked.

The Koto Trading Co., Ltd., is now located at 15 Park Row, New York. T. Kusanobu, formerly manager of the Murai Trading Co. is in charge. The officers are M. Shiohara, president; T. Furuya and K. Ishikawa, managing directors. Mr. Shiohara is also a director in the Sankyo Co., of Tokyo, with which it is associated in export and import business.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 122- 123

IMPORTED QUININE SCARCE AND HIGHER

Spot Stocks Reduced and Firmly Held—Spot Menthol Up—Old Crop Cod Liver Oil Cheaper—Resorcinol Cut By Makers—Tariff Not Expected to Cure Trade Ills

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Menthol, 25c lb.	Quinine Sulfate, Imp., 3c oz.
Declined	
Acid Oxalic, 1/2c lb.	Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, \$2 bbl.
*Acid Phosphoric, Syr., 1c lb.	*Formaldehyde, 1/2c lb.
*Acid Tannic, 5c lb.	Glycerin, C.P., 1/2c lb.
Amyl Acetate, 25c gal.	*Hexamethylene, 5c lb.
Barium Nitrate, 1/2c lb.	Resorcinol, U.S.P., 25c lb.
Camphor, Jap., ref., 1c lb.	Thymol, 25c lb.
Monobromated, 10c lb.	*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$70
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.45	.80
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.74	.75	.75	1.20
Caffeine Alkaloid	5.75	5.75	6.00	7.75
Iodine, Resublimed	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.35
Menthol	4.25	4.00	3.75	5.50
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.24	.24	.24	.95
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.69	.66	.66	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	1.98	1.96	2.00	2.79

Manufacturers have made one or two changes during the week but for the most part, price fluctuations have been confined to second hand and import quarters, most revisions being downward. Demand from consumers shows the same dullness except in the case of a few items on which the bulk of limited interest is centered. Pressure on prices continues to take its regular toll in values, general buying inertia, further aggravated by seasonal quiet, giving buyers plenty of opportunity to play dealer against dealer in competition of the keenest type. The tariff situation, while it hangs fire, appears to have little effect on the market except perhaps to retard buying and induce a "wait-and-see-what-happens" attitude. Speculative buying is absent, for the trade evidently believes that the passage of the tariff bill as it now stands, is no guarantee of immunity from foreign competition nor of higher prices here.

A scarcity of imported quinine has developed on spot and higher prices are demanded, many sellers holding on a parity with American makers. A further upward movement in menthol prices is reported to have the shorts worried. Manufacturers have reduced resorcinol. The camphor situation is somewhat easier. Makers have reduced monobromated camphor. Old crop cod liver oil is cheaper here as new oil is offered spot. Resale formaldehyde is easier. C.P. glycerin continues under pressure. Amyl acetate is available in cheaper lots here. Syrupy phosphoric, resale U.S.P. tannic and oxalic acids are slightly easier. Caffeine continues extremely weak and without demand. Resellers are underselling the manufacturers' new lower prices on cocaine.

Acid Citric—Holders on the spot maintain 45c a pound for five and ten keg lots. Possibly hundred keg lots will bring out a 44c figure but it is not assured. Demand continues confined to small lots chiefly, and for

the height of the season is far from satisfactory to importers and manufacturers. Domestic in makers' hands unchanged 47c@47 1/2c for crystals in barrels and kegs Imported spot 45c kegs duty paid.

Acid Oxalic—Slightly easier here with offers of 17 1/2c heard on spot. Named by makers' agents at 18c a pound.

Acid Phosphoric—Syrupy is easier in outside hands at 24c a pound for carboys. Makers adhere to 25c unchanged.

Acid Tannic—Lots of resale tannic acid, U.S.P., are offered on the spot at 85c a pound. Makers quote \$1.00 without change.

Acid Tartaric—A steady demand noted although large spot offers tend to hold the situation easy. Held at 28c for imported spot U.S.P. goods. American makers at 37c unchanged.

Amyl Acetate—Another cut has been made in the price of amyl acetate and sellers here name \$2.15@ \$2.25 a gallon for bulk goods in drums.

Antipyrine—Firm at \$2.25 a pound in makers' hands. Outside goods quoted up to \$2.50 as to quantity and seller.

Aspirin—Resale goods materially reduced here and held at 60c a pound. Manufacturers are naming 62c@ 65c. Position on spot is firm.

Caffeine—Very weak with demand at a standstill. Manufacturers quote \$5.75@\$6.00 a pound unchanged. Resale goods are not finding a market at \$5.50 and with present competition, a firm order would undoubtedly develop shading in second hands.

Camphor—The spot market for Japanese refined slabs is easier and 74c is noted for cases. Tablets at 78c@80c. The falling off in demand and the 75c recently named by American refiners attracting much of the business to them, are the factors in the softer position for Jap. American tablets at 80c@84c. Chinese refined openly named at 72c.

Cocaine—Prices by American makers are unchanged at the recent reduction to \$6.50@\$6.75 an ounce. Imported cocaine is available here at \$6.25 an ounce, sellers cutting the price in line with the lower figures for domestic made.

Cod Liver Oil—With offers on the spot of new crop Norwegian oil, cheaper prices are noted for old oil which is now available at \$15.00@\$16.00 a barrel. New 1921 Norwegian oil at \$17.00@\$18.00. Reports from Newfoundland indicate that the cod liver oil industry there is in such a state owing to Norwegian competition that some of the leading refiners intend to abandon the production of cod liver oil. Imports last week at New York 1,351 barrels of Norwegian oil.

Cream Tartar—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Supplies here are large but prices are steady. Imported U.S.P. at 28c@29c; domestic made at 35c a pound unchanged.

Epsom Salt—Heavy imports of technical last week at this port. Spot imported technical at \$1.10 a hundred; domestic \$2.00@\$2.25. U.S.P. on spot in barrels ranges from \$2.50 up to \$2.75 a hundred.

Formaldehyde—Resale goods are cheaper here at 13c a pound for spot barrels Demand continues stagnant. Manufacturers adhere to 14c.

Glycerin—Pressure on glycerin prices is still noted although export demand is reported better. Refiners are quoting 15c a pound for C. P. in drums with reports of sales having been put through under this level. Cans at 17c@18c.

Hexamethylene—Small odd lots of hexamethylene in resale hands quoted lower at 83c@85c a pound spot. As to seller, ranges up to 90c here. Demand dull.

Iodides—The formerly noted strength of resale holders of potassium iodide has been dissipated by the recent cut on the part of American makers. Resellers have dropped back to \$2.65 to meet the \$2.75 figure of makers, and stocks at the first noted figure are light. Sodium iodide \$3.30 in makers' hands and dull thereat.

Menthol—The spot market has been jumped up to \$4.25 a pound for spot cases by the only two holders here. Broken lots \$4.35. Late reports of cables which name \$3.25 and \$3.15 c.i.f. are heard. The short interest on spot is said to exceed spot holdings which are estimated in one quarter at less than 300 cases. Shorts are reported committed on several lots at \$3.75. Actual consumer demand is light and confined principally to less case lots. Late cable from London to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS reports an advance there.

Quinine—Spot stocks of imported quinine sulfate have been materially reduced and an active inquiry during the week has forced the price up. Late last week, sales of Java and Jap sulfate were made on spot in 500 and thousand ounce lots at 68c but early in the present week found holders naming, openly at least, 70c on a parity with American manufacturers. Demand for domestic has increased notably, many consumers, especially jobbing houses, preferring American quinine, owing to its finer texture and fluffy character, when it is only one or two cents above the imported. Demand continues active.

Resorcinol—The leading American manufacturer has reduced the price for U.S.P. resorcinol to \$1.75 a pound as a means of discouraging foreign competition.

Thymol—Continued weakness and lack of demand have been effective in further weakening the spot price for thymol. Spot goods are now available at \$5.75@ \$6.00 a pound here. London cable reports decline early this week.

DR. BURDICK HEADS ABBOTT LABORATORIES

Dr. Alfred S. Burdick has been elected to fill the vacancy as President of The Abbott Laboratories, caused by the death of Dr. W. C. Abbott. Dr. Burdick is a graduate of the Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., and Rush Medical College, Chicago. He has been closely associated with The Abbott Laboratories for over seventeen years, and for the past six years has been vice president and assistant general manager.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a decision in the case of the Royal Baking Powder Company, ordering the company to cease its practice of advertising a phosphate article as the former cream of tartar powder sold at half price. The Commission found that the label used on the new product simulates the old name so closely as to be deceptive.

The balance sheet of Parke, Davis & Co. for 1920 shows assets of \$21,739,878 compared with \$22,525,895 in 1919. The surplus in 1920 was \$120,936 compared with \$1,941,886 in 1919 and \$525,780 in 1918. Gross earnings in 1920 were \$4,558,000 against \$6,604,703 in 1919 and \$5,676,260 in 1918.

A judgment of \$560.45 was returned against the Theatrical Candy Company in favor of the American Drug-gists Syndicate, last week.

NEW RULES REGULATING EXCISE TAX ON EXPORT GOODS WHICH REMAIN HERE

When the Manufacturer Must Show Proof of Exportation to Revenue Officers—Claim for Refund Allowed When Proof Is Available that Goods Were Exported (Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Revised regulations have been issued by the Treasury Department regarding payment of excise tax on export shipments, which remain in this country, and read as follows:

Article 42. Sales for export.—The tax does not attach to the sale of an article which is sold for export by the manufacturer, and in due course so exported. An article may be sold for export but never exported or not exported in due course. Also, an article may be exported in due course by the purchaser, although not sold for export. In order to be exempt from tax, however, it is necessary that the article be both sold for export by the manufacturer and in due course so exported.

An article will be regarded as having been sold for export if the manufacturer has in his possession at the time that title passes or of shipment (whichever is prior) (a) an order or contract of sale or document incidental thereto showing in writing that the manufacturer is to ship the article direct to a foreign destination; or (b) where delivery is to be made to the purchaser or his agent within the United States, a certificate from such purchaser or agent, as the case may be, showing (1) that the article is purchased either to fill a firm order then held by such purchaser requiring shipment to a foreign destination, or for shipment (or transportation) by him in due course to himself or to his agent in a foreign country, or that the article is purchased to fill future orders calling for shipment thereof by the purchaser direct to a foreign destination, and (2) that the article will be transported to a foreign destination in due course prior to use, resale, or further manufacture within the United States.

In these cases the manufacturer, for a period of six months from the date when title passes or of shipment (whichever is prior), is excused from filing returns for the articles so sold. This temporary exemption becomes permanent upon the manufacturer's attaching to such order, contract, or certificate before the expiration of such period of six months due proof of exportation. On the other hand, if within such period of six months the manufacturer has not received and attached to such order or contract such "proof of exportation," then the temporary exemption ceases and the manufacturer shall include a tax on the sale of such article in his return for the month in which such period of six months expires. The order or contract of sale and certificate and the "proof of exportation" must be preserved by the manufacturer in such a way as to be readily accessible for inspection by internal-revenue officers. No sale shall be considered to be exempt from tax under section 1310 (c) of the Act, unless its character as an export sale has been established in accordance with the above provisions.

Article 43. Proof of exportation.—By the term "proof of exportation" is meant an affidavit of the exporter (who, if not the manufacturer, must be the purchaser from the manufacturer or an agent of one or the other) containing the following information: (1) The name and address of manufacturer; (2) the name and address of the exporter; (3) whether exporter is acting in his own behalf or as agent, and if agent name of principal; (4) a brief description of the article; (5) the date upon which the article was delivered to a carrier for transportation beyond the limits of the United States (or if not transported by carrier the actual date and manner of transportation out of the United States); (6) the name of carrier issuing export bill of lading, and if a carrier by sea, the name of vessel carrying the article and date of departure from United States; (7) destination of article; (8) statement that the article was in fact exported in due course prior to use, resale, or further manufacture within the United States.

Where the manufacturer is the exporter there may be attached to the original contract or order as proof of exportation, in lieu of the affidavit provided for in the preceding paragraph, (1) a copy of export bill of lading, or (2) a certificate by the agent or representative of the export carrier showing exportation of the article, or (3) certificate of mailing, where the article was shipped by parcel post. Where the exportation is accomplished by a person other than the manufacturer, the exporter must carefully preserve in his own files a copy of export bill of lading or other shipping document and all other papers bearing on the transaction, readily accessible for inspection by any authorized official of the United States.

Where the exportation is accomplished by a person other than the manufacturer, the affidavit above required may cover all the articles received from the manufacturer upon one contract or shipment, whether exported on different dates or shipped to different consignees.

In any case where the manufacturer does not have in his possession, within the six month's period, proof of exportation as outlined herein, the manufacturer must pay the tax. Whenever proper proof of exportation is available, claim for refund of the amounts so paid may be filed.

The Normal Apparatus Company, of Chicago, organized a year ago by C. F. Pfeiffer and C. J. Deegan to sell domestic and imported laboratory apparatus and chemists' supplies, has been incorporated. The authorized capital is \$40,000.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 128-129

RESALE STOCKS OF DYES DWINDLING

Business Still Lags So Far As Manufacturers Are Concerned—Price Changes Small and Few In Number—Wage Reductions Deemed Necessary Before Prices Can Be Lowered

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Para-nitroaniline, 5c lb.

Declined
Naphthalene, flake, 1 1/4c lb
p-Phenylenediamine, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.35
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.06 3/4	.08	.08	.18
Phenol lb.	.09	.09	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.35	.35	.45	.35
Toluene, pure gal.	.28	.28	.28	.24
Aniline Oil lb.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.20	.35
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.33	.33	.34	.88
Paranitroaniline lb.	.80	.75	.85	1.30
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Average	0.306	0.302	0.323	0.486

The dye and intermediate markets have a steadier tone throughout, but business has shown little improvement. Stocks in the resale markets are dwindling and some stocks are practically exhausted. No important buying movement is noted, consumers of large quantities having remained out of the market. Makers contend that with present high wages, they are producing goods at a loss. Prices are firmer, with shading possible on offers of real business. Inquiries are numerous, but actual trade is small, and the market remains quiet.

Coal tar crudes are strong at former prices. Flake naphthalene is lower in second hands. Paranitroaniline has advanced slightly. Aniline oil is unchanged and beta-naphthol remains weak. Benzene is still hard to obtain. Para-phenylenediamine is cheaper here. H acid and gamma acid are without quotable change.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Consumers find difficulty in filling their requirements. Prices are steady at 27c@33c per gallon in tank cars or drums.

Naphthalene—Stocks of flake in resellers hands are cheaper here at 6 3/4c@8c per pound. Makers are holding for 8 1/2c@9 1/2c for flake and 9 1/2c@10 1/2c for balls in a dead market. Prices are shaded on firm offers.

Phenol—Prices are firm at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity. Resale goods can be had around 9c per pound. Stocks are slow in moving and only small-lot business is being done.

Toluene—Quotations are without change, prices ranging from 28c to 34c per gallon. Hardly any interest is shown at these figures.

Xylene—All grades are steady, but in small demand; 10-degree distilling range is held around 35c@41c per pound, 5-degree at 40c@46c per pound, and 2-degree nitration at 45c@51c per pound.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—The market is quiet and prices unchanged at \$1.50@1.75 per pound for refined and \$1.30 @ \$1.60 per pound for technical.

Acid, Benzoic—The nominal quotation is 60c@65c, per pound. No improvement is in sight.

Acid, Gamma—Prices are based on \$3.25@\$3.50 per pound, although one maker is holding his product at a higher figure. Business in most quarters is nil and interest is small.

Acid, H—Makers report as little business in this line as in other intermediates. Acid is held at \$1.25 per pound for molecular weight 368, and \$1.30 per pound for molecular weight 341.

Aniline Oil—The market is soft and conditions are about the same as last week. Oil is still available at 18 1/2c per pound in some directions although in others 23c is asked. Higher figures for aniline are being quoted but are attracting no business. Inquiries are coming in and interest is still alive, but buyers are not inclined to plunge heavily.

Anthraquinone—The demand is not good and makers are holding for their quoted figures of \$1.75@\$2.00 per pound for sublimed and \$1.65@\$1.75 per pound for technical.

Benzidine—Benzidine base is in limited demand and the market is inactive. Holders are naming from 90c to \$1.10 a pound according to quality of goods.

Beta-naphthol—Conditions are unchanged from last week. Although lower prices have not been heard it is probable that the quoted price of 33c@40c per pound could be shaded. Buyers for the material are scarce and the large stocks on hand are not being consumed very fast. This situation has existed for the past month and has not improved.

Diethylaniline—This product is held strongly around \$1.40@\$1.50 per pound. Sales are few.

Dimethylaniline—No changes are noted and holders of material are asking all the way from 42c@64c per pound, drums extra, in an absence of demand. Price shading on real offers is possible.

Dinitrophenol—The market is dull and quotations are 45c@50c per pound.

Meta-nitro-para-toluidine—Sellers report little activity, in sympathy with the general dullness of all chemical and allied products. Prices of \$2.90@\$3.00 per pound are named.

Para-nitroaniline—Following the sharp drop of last week, prices have steadied somewhat and makers are now asking 80c@82c per pound as a rule. Some factors are holding for a higher figure. Interest is routine and stocks are in little danger of becoming exhausted for some time. An improvement is expected with cooler weather.

Para-phenylenediamine—Large stocks and a limited demand have combined to reduce the price on this item. Makers are quoting at slight concessions under last week, around \$1.70@\$1.75 per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Activity is lacking and sellers figures are the same at 50c@65c per pound. Little business is reported and that little in small amounts.

Thiocarbanilide—Makers adhere to a price level of 42c@50c per pound with consumption at a standstill. Improvement is not looked for until fall at least.

Toluidine—Mixed toluidine has not entered the market for some time and prices are nominal. Holders are quoting from 45c to 50c per pound here, with few inquiries received.

DYE LICENSE OPPONENTS ANSWERED

The opponents of dye protection are answered by Howard Peck, lawyer, of 810 Broad street, Newark, in an article which explains the source of the attacks which are being made in Congress and through the daily newspapers and incidentally replies to a letter from Warren F. Doane, editor "The Manufacturer," published by The Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, leading members of which are Pennsylvania textile manufacturers. Mr. Peck says in the "Daily News Record," a New York textile publication:

"It seems a vast pity that presumably patriotic men like Warren F. Doane should allow themselves to be used as the tools of the most relentless and unscrupulous propaganda this country has ever seen. The German dye interests intend to regain control of the organic chemical market of this country, and they are pursuing their object with the well-known weapons in the use of which they are past masters—indirect propaganda, the ability to use other, and apparently innocent, instruments for their purpose, and a perfect genius for achieving their object through indirect and unsuspected means.

"The kind of argument used by Mr. Doane is illustrated by his remark—'We imported more of Swiss than of German dyes last year. Do they fully comprehend that all of this is to be thrown out under the terms of this dye schedule under the new tariff law?' Let me ask Mr. Doane a question at this point. Has he ever been in Basle, Switzerland? If so, he knows that it is separated from Germany by a very narrow river, and that a bridge connects Germany and Switzerland at that point. And further, that there is a Swiss dye manufacturing interest in Basle, and that a German dye manufacturing interest is on the other bank, immediately opposite? It is the belief of everybody who knows this situation that the enormous production of dyes ostensibly made in Switzerland, and shipped from Switzerland to America, really comes from Germany. At all events, the total production of dyes in Switzerland has been stupendously greater than it ever was before, since German dyes were excluded from this market."

CHOATE DISCUSSES DYES AND TEXTILES

Joseph H. Choate, of New York, and James H. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, were the principal speakers at the banquet of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association at Manchester, N. H., and discussed the tariff, taxation, transportation and dyestuffs. Mr. Choate devoted his speech to the importance of the American dye industry to textile manufacturers, saying in part:

"England, France, Italy and Japan have enacted legislation preventing importation of German dyes to enable these various countries to build up their own dye industries for future protection. Now, only a word or two as to the economic consequences of this industry," said Mr. Choate. "Of course, the textile industry and the leather and paint and paper makers, and all the other people who use dyes directly, are dependent absolutely on the supply of dyes. They can't get on without them, and they make about three billion dollars' worth of goods a year.

"The importance of that fact is merely that if we leave the Germans with a world monopoly such as they had before the war, so that we have to buy our dyes of Germany all those industries are at the mercy of the German dye industry, which is one with the German government."

A judgment for \$1,000.50 has been entered against W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., and in favor of Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc.

DYERS ENDORSE DYE LICENSING**National Association Rescinds Former Resolution Against Longworth Bill and Unanimously Endorses Selective Embargo Against Foreign Dyes Made in America**

A complete victory for American dyes was scored at Atlantic City, last Thursday, July 14th, when the Executive Committee of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, meeting with the Eastern States Dyers and Cleaners Association, revoked a resolution passed last January opposed to the Longworth Bill, and by unanimous vote passed a new resolution endorsing the tariff and licensing plan of the Fordney Tariff Bill, now in the Senate.

This important and complete change from opposition to endorsement was made only after both sides of the question had been presented in a debate between George Demming, attorney of the Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers Association, and Herman A. Metz, opposing the licensing plan, and Williams Haynes, publisher of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, and Daniel F. Waters, president of the Germantown Dye Works, supporting American dyes.

Before the debate the sentiment was distinctly antagonistic to the licensing of dye imports; but Mr. Haynes' careful explanation of the licensing provisions of the bill with the array of facts he presented on foreign competition and the absence of any dye monopoly here, supplemented by the stirring address of Mr. Waters, who as a dyer talked to dyers, calling on all red-blooded Americans to support a vital American industry, turned the tables.

As the dyers and cleaners of the country are the only direct contact of the dyeing trades with the American public, and as their Association has many friends and much influence in Washington, due to their constructive legislative work, the new resolution favoring the Fordney Bill is considered particularly important.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. has issued a new edition of the "Dyer's Formulas" for use in connection with the 1921 fall season shade card of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States. The booklet takes the standard colors decided upon by the Textile Color Card Association and gives the necessary recipes for matching the shades. Formulas are given for fifty-six dyeings on silk, fifty-six on cotton and sixty-eight on wool. In addition, the book contains general information as to the methods of dyeing on the various classes of fibres.

Among the new colors announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. is Pontacyl Carmine 6 B, an acid color of bluer shade than the "2G" and "2B" brands. It is used principally in combination with acid greens for producing medium indigo blues and navy blues, as well as in combination with acid blue blacks for cheaper navies. The company says the new product dyes on silk very level and is of good resistance to light. Another new dye is Du Pont Rhodamine 6 G Extra, which is well-known among the consuming trade, particularly the calico printers.

National Diazine Black DM is the name of a new dye announced by the National Aniline and Chemical Co. The company says it is an important addition to the series of National diazine blacks, and yields shades of black which, when diazotized and developed, are particularly fast to light, washing, perspiration and acids. National Diazine Black DM is especially recommended for dyeing hosiery and sewing thread, and also for dyeing mixtures of cotton unions.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 131; Naval Stores, Page 132

BETTER TONE IN VEGETABLE OILS

Business for the Week Shows Improvement—Cottonseed Oil, Corn Oil in Tanks, Linseed Oil, Are Higher—Peanut Oil Slightly Advanced at the Mills

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Corn Oil, crude tanks, 1/2 lb.	Peanut Oil, crude, 3/4 lb.
Cotton Oil, p.s.y., 3/4 lb.	Soya Bean Oil, tanks coast, 1/4 lb.
Linseed Oil, carlots, 2c gal.	Turpentine, 8 1/2c gal.
Declined	
No Declines	

Trend of the Market				
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.41	\$.41	\$.44	\$1.20
Degras American, bbls.	.04	.04	.05	.06 1/2
Lard, No. 1	.65	.65	.65	1.25
Menhaden, crd.	.30	.30	.30	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Red Oil, distilled	.06 3/4	.06 3/4	.06 3/4	.15
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10 3/4	.10 3/4	.10 3/4	.28
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.10	.10	.16 3/4
Cottonseed, crude tanks*	.07 1/4	.07	.05 1/2	.16
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.73	.71	.76	1.45
Olive, denatured	1.35	1.35	1.45	3.05
Peanut, refined	.10	.10	.10	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 3/4	.16 1/2
Average	0.386	0.384	0.396	0.825

A general steadying of prices and evidence of greater interest have ruled the oil market during the week. Buyers are entering more freely than heretofore, and although orders have not grown in size, they are more numerous. Sellers are quoting higher figures on a number of items. Consumers of large quantities have shown an inclination to purchase. Holders are not cutting quotations as freely as heretofore and a firmer tone is evident. Business is reported fair.

Vegetable oils are firmer, with prices advancing in some cases. Crude corn oil in tanks is higher. Cottonseed oil continues to advance. All grades of domestic linseed oil are up and foreign oil is named slightly higher. Peanut oil is held at an advance at mills and in the Orient. Prices on soya bean oil are on the upgrade. China wood and olive oils are quoted at the same figures. Dealing in vegetable oils is reported better.

The same dullness characterizes the animal and fish oil market that has gripped it for some time. Prices are named on practically the same basis and business is as quiet as ever. Lards are quoted at lower figures and double pressed stearic acid is down. Cod oil is steady and degreas is unchanged, with little inquiry noted for either.

The feature of the market for the past week was the unlooked for rise in turpentine due to the loss at sea of considerable of that material. Prices suddenly soared and goods became scarce. Rosins are advancing slightly and are in a little better demand.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Following the rise in flaxseed last week, linseed oil has been advanced in all quarters. Buyers are becoming a little more active and larger sales are noted. Figures on raw oil in crushers' hands are higher at 77c cooperage basis in carlots. Sales reported down to 73c@75c in resale quarters. Smaller lots are held at 76c per gallon and boiled and double boiled oil are up in like amounts. English shippers have advanced

their price and are now quoting 38s 6d per quintal naked. Oil in Antwerp is also up at 175 francs, per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed was the center of much activity last week and prices were advanced in all localities. Buenos Aires flax jumped rather sharply to \$1.69 per bushel, and is reported strong at that figure. Duluth markets showed an advance to \$1.98@2.01 per bushel. Quotations in Winnipeg were advanced in proportion and now stand at \$1.90@1.94 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Prices are unchanged and material is not in much demand at 10c@10 1/4c per pound for No. 1 in barrels and 8 1/2c@9c per pound for No. 3 in barrels.

China Wood Oil—Nothing of interest has occurred in this market during the past week. The quoted figures have not changed and still hover around 13 1/2c@14 1/2c per pound for spot oil in barrels. Quotations on the Coast are held at 10 1/2c@12 1/2c per pound in barrels, and oil in the Orient is named at 10 1/2c per pound, c.i.f. New York in barrels.

Coconut Oil—Coconut oil has remained the same during the past week, and trade has not improved. Ceylon oil is quoted at 8 3/4c per pound in tanks on spot, with smaller amounts at 10c@10 1/4c per pound in barrels. Cochin oil is firmer here and can be had at 10 3/4c@11c per pound in barrels and 9 1/2c@9 3/4c per pound in tanks. Manila oil remains on the same price basis at 8c@8 1/4c per pound. Spot edible oil is steady at 12c@12 1/2c per pound. Business is being transacted along limited lines and few really important deals have been put through.

Corn Oil—Makers have advanced their ideas on crude corn oil and now quote 6 1/4c@6 1/2c per pound in tanks, f.o.b. mills. Refined corn oil is steady at 9 1/4c@9 3/4c per pound in barrels and spot crude is held at 7 1/2c@8c per pound. Edible oil is quoted at 9 1/4c@9 3/4c per pound in an absence of demand. Interest in all corn oil is slow and sales are of a minor nature.

Cottonseed Oil—Cottonseed oil is still a center of interest, and prices have once more been advanced here. Prime summer yellow oil is quoted at 8 3/4c@9 1/2c per pound according to delivery. The high figure is placed on oil for October delivery. Crude cottonseed oil does not seem as active and is quoted nominally at 7 1/4c per pound. Winter yellow oil is on the upgrade and is now sold at 8 3/4c@9 1/4c per pound.

Olive Oil—Prices have been reasonably steady during the past week, and a minimum business only is being done. Figures on denatured oil are held around \$1.35 @ \$1.40 per gallon. Edible oil is the same at \$2.25 @ \$2.35 per gallon. Resellers are holding for 7 1/4c@8c per pound for foots for spot delivery. It is probable that these figures could be shaded if any real business should be offered.

Palm Oil—This market has been of little interest for some time and will possibly continue so for a few weeks. Routine trading is going on but nothing of a startling nature is taking place. Lagos casks are named at 6 1/2c @ 7c per pound. Niger oil is steady at 5 3/4c@6c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Crushers have advanced their prices on crude oil f.o.b. mills and the market is now held at 7c @ 7 1/2c per pound.

Rapeseed Oil—Quiet at 88c@90c per gallon for refined in barrels, and \$1.00@1.05 per gallon of eight pounds, for blown.

Soya Bean Oil—A slight advance in Coast oil in tanks is noted. Crushers are naming 6c@6¼c per pound. No change is available on spot market prices, which are easy at 7½c@7¾c per pound. Spot edible oil is held at 8½c@9c per pound. Interest is low and sales are small and spotty.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Business is not to be had at the present time and prices are practically nominal. Sellers are quoting 41c@43c per gallon.

Menhaden—The situation has not changed in some time and no relief is in sight. Consumers remain aloof and sellers are holding their prices well at 30c@33c per gallon, f.o.b. mills, in barrels.

Animal Oils

Animal oils continue in light demand and the market remains disinterested. Prices are fairly stable with no important changes noted. Business is being done in small quantities, from time to time, but nothing of a startling nature has developed. Lards continue easier.

Naval Stores

Rosins—Dealing has been a little more animated and figures have advanced a few cents on most grades. The new prices range from a 5c to a 15c advance over last week. B and D are quoted at \$5.10 per barrel and other grades are up accordingly.

Turpentine—The loss at sea of several thousand barrels of turpentine, enroute to England, caused a sharp advance on that item early last week. Trading livened up considerably for a few days and it was believed that an acute shortage of stocks was imminent. This situation failed to develop however and the market lapsed again into its former state. Prices were quoted slightly lower early this week at 67c per gallon, for spot spirits. London advanced to 115 shillings per quintal, and the Savannah market rose to 60c per gallon. These figures were being maintained generally.

CRISIS IN ITALIAN OLIVE OIL MARKET

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Rome, July 9.—Owing to the sudden reduction in demand, many olive oil producers can no longer find a market, and a very serious crisis has followed. A meeting was held in Rome by some of the principal Calabrian and Puglia producers to demand of the Italian government that the importation of seed oils and seeds be suspended for the time being, pointing out that through the delay in withdrawing the exportation prohibitions it was too late to secure purchasers abroad, where French and Spanish products had already arrived. The last quotations for olive oil are as follows per 100 kilos: Riviera olive oil, lire 950 to 1,050; Bari olive oil, lire 800 to 900; Molfetta olive oil, lire 750 to 800; Bitonto olive oil, lire 800 to 900; Calabrian olive oil, lire 750 to 800; Sardinian olive oil, lire 750 to 800; Sicilian olive oil, lire 750 to 850.

Charles P. Paine is now with Herdon & Co., Inc., refiners of vegetable oils, Brooklyn. Mr. Paine formerly held an executive position with Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.

Fire damaged the Archer-Daniels Linseed Co.'s plant, at Buffalo, N. Y., last week. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, and resulted in a loss of \$50,000.

Procter and Gamble Distributing Co. has obtained a judgment for \$386.39 against Jacob Buchman, and a judgment of \$160.36 against John Ziola.

BOMBAY TRADE COMES TO UNITED STATES

Trade of Bombay, India, with foreign countries and Indian ports increased in 1920 to \$1,384,000,000, almost double that of 1919, according to an official report. Abnormally high prices account for these figures, and the actual bulk is probably not as great as in 1914. Dyeing and tanning substances were imported at Bombay during 1919-20 to the extent of \$6,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. Imports of drugs and medicines show an increase from \$2,600,000 to \$3,800,000. Gums and resins practically tripled in importation during the year, only \$550,000 worth having been imported in 1918-19. An increase of one million dollars is shown in importations of starch and farina.

Among the principal domestic products exported were: Dyeing and tanning substances, \$900,000 worth in 1918-19, \$1,000,000 worth in 1919-20; drugs and medicines, excluding narcotics and chemicals, amounting in 1918-19 to \$350,000 and in 1919-20 to \$320,000. Exports of linseed for the year ending March 31, 1920, amounted to \$16,000,000. Rapeseed exports for the same year totaled \$2,829,000. The United States imported \$95,000 worth of castor seed from Bombay during that year.

Indian trade with this country has been increasing steadily for some time and should continue to do so says "Commerce Reports." A large section of the German dye trade has fallen to the United States particularly in aniline, and we are now supplying about half of the market. Exports of gums, oil, roots, seeds, and spices to the United States 1919 and 1920 are shown in the following table:

Articles	1919		1920	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gums:				
Asafoetida .....pounds..	78,187	177,442	175,032	247,768
Babul .....do....	3,808	.....	.....	.....
Ghatti .....do....	115,338	19,522	56,082	7,857
Imitation .....do....	31,686	1,941	.....	.....
Kadaya .....do....	1,976,372	422,502	1,004,018	171,154
Karaya .....do....	.....	.....	312,489	41,187
Katira .....do....	75,804	66,362	46,925	31,940
Maclra .....do....	8,064	1,254	4,480	665
Maura .....do....	44,800	6,371	67,200	7,374
Myrrh .....do....	37,086	20,311	14,882	5,389
Olibanum .....do....	419,120	46,278	289,520	30,798
Persian .....do....	28,612	6,208	307,228	36,470
Shiraz .....do....	239,680	31,644	109,210	12,161
Tragacanth .....do....	454,539	684,683	292,320	187,678
Seeds:				
Ajowan .....do....	.....	.....	223,972	12,548
Castor .....do....	929,802	44,364	7,092,619	289,181
Dill .....do....	8,400	811	5,712	383
Fennel .....do....	68,810	6,227	6,730	363
Mustard .....do....	67,200	5,145	55,992	4,438
Poppy .....do....	511,366	80,277	420,695	69,801
All others .....do....	.....	.....	8,596	1,207
Oil:				
Coconut .....do....	2,344	333	.....	.....
Rose .....do....	11,087	25,932	4,815	10,023
Spices:				
Cardamoms .....do....	32,816	17,514	13,888	7,459
Cinnamon .....do....	2,955	547	.....	.....
Cloves .....do....	455,528	142,059	1,585	540
Ginger .....do....	286,167	31,475	887,279	86,736
Pepper .....do....	309,529	54,660	122,333	16,189
Roots:				
Colombo .....do....	39,438	6,088	85,062	4,417
Zedery .....do....	19,304	909	30,016	2,581

Appeal was made by soap manufacturers and users of edible oil for the intervention of President Harding on behalf of the industry in the enactment of the new tariff act. It was said by the petitioners, who are members of the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries that unless the tariff were revised immediately, "American industry and commerce will be seriously curtailed."

The new Italian import duty on cottonseed oil became effective July 1. It has been increased from 24 lire per hundred kilos to 50 lire per hundred kilos.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot-Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 133-134

CONTINUED SHADING IN COMPETITION

Constant Pressure On Values—Demand Meagre—Elm Bark Down Again—Powdered Rhubarb Lower—Dandelion Shaded—Spice Trade Protests Arbitrary Tariff

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c lb.	Orange Flowers, 25c lb.
	Turmeric Root, 1½c lb.
Declined	
Acacia, Amb. Sts., ½c lb.	Doggrass Root, 2c lb.
Asafoetida, Powd., 5c lb.	Elm Bark, Sel., 3c lb.
Bamboo Brier, 1c lb.	Grinding, 2c lb.
Blood Root, 1c lb.	Jobs Tears, 2c lb.
Beeswax, Yellow, 1c lb.	Lycopodium, 5c lb.
Bayberry Bark, 1c lb.	Lobelia Herb, 3c lb.
Borage Flowers, 5c lb.	Lobelia Seed, 10c lb.
Cantharides, Chin., 5c lb.	Majoram Lvs., French, ½c lb.
Cuttlefish Bone, Jewel, 5c lb.	Nux Vomica Buttons, 1c lb.
Cascarilla Bark, 5c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, ¼c lb.
Cascara Sagrada Bk., 2c lb.	Rhubarb Root, Pd., ¾c lb.
Cotton Root Bk., 1c lb.	Senna, Alex. Hlf. Lf., 3c lb.
Chamomile Flrs., Roman, 2c lb.	Shellac, T.N., 2c lb.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 5c lb.	Simaruba Bark, 1c lb.
Dandelion Root, 1c lb.	Strophanthus Seed, Kom., 20c lb.
	Uva Ursi, ¼c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	.25	.25	.25	.55
Buchu Leaves, Short	.90	.90	1.00	3.65
Cantharides, Russian	1.75	1.75	1.90	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.09	.09	.10	.23
Ergot, Spanish	1.10	1.10	1.25	6.00
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.80
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.00	2.00	2.25	3.25
Nux Vomica	.12	.14	.15	.14
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.25	.25	.26	.80
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.50	3.50	3.60	4.60
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.08	.10	.10	.10
Average	1.37	1.38	1.43	2.35

Dealers here are still pruning prices, a little here and a little there, shading steadily to meet competition. The composite effect on values is a continuation of the steady downward movement, a constant pressure on prices which the current meagre demand is insufficient to offset. Now and then various dealers determine to "stand pat" on a price when the market recedes to a point well below their costs, but the inevitable nibbling at values soon leaves them behind, and it becomes a question of meeting the market or holding stocks and assuming a greater loss later on. Quick turn-over on a close margin of profit appears to be the only safe method for dealers to pursue. This cutting process cannot go on indefinitely and when the country refuses to meet further low figures demanded by city dealers, greater price stability should naturally follow. Discussion of the new tariff is principally criticism, especially from the spice trade on which class of goods the proposed rates are both arbitrary and ridiculous.

The bulk of revisions have been toward lower levels. Both selected and grinding elm barks are lower. Powdered asafoetida is down. Uva ursi is slightly easier. A cut in strophanthus seed has been made in some quarters. Powdered rhubarb root has dropped off. Further shading on dandelion root is noted. Genuine doggrass is cheaper. Blood root has declined. Lobelia seed and herb are both lower. Borage flowers have slid off. Cotton root bark continues weak. Cascarilla bark is lower. Roman chamomiles have softened. The position of lycopodium is easier. Zanzibar

cloves are again higher. Turmeric has been moved up sharply.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Chinese reduced to 75c in some quarters. Powdered easy at 90c. Russian unchanged at \$1.75 for whole and \$2.00 for powdered. Weak and in small demand.

Cuttlefish Bone—Jewelers' cuttlefish bone cheaper here at 75c a pound. Straps at 18c@20c and quiet.

Dragon's Blood Reeds—As to quality, seller and quantity, easier at 70c up to 80c a pound.

Ergot—Actual demand is very small here. Spot stocks however are likewise limited and prices firm as a consequence. Spot goods named from \$1.10 a pound ranging up to \$1.25 as to seller. Shippers in Spain are very bullish with much short crop talk.

Lycopodium—Easier with demand quiet. Offered slightly cheaper on spot at \$3.60@3.65 a pound.

Nux Vomica—Some lots of 11c buttons available on this market while other holders name 12c unchanged. Demand is quiet here. Powdered on spot at 18c for U.S.P. in barrels. Less U.S.P. at 17c.

Barks

Bayberry—In little demand and easy here at 12c a pound spot.

Cascara Sagrada—New 1921 peel reported offered on the Coast for shipment to this market at 6c f.o.b. The position of 1920 spot bark is weak with holders reported offering here at 10c@11c a pound. Demand is at a standstill.

Cascarilla—Quills are offered cheaper at 40c a pound. Siftings down to 25c.

Cotton Root—The spot market for cotton root bark now stands at 16c a pound as a result of shading.

Cramp—True bark easy and in small demand at 45c a pound.

Elm—Grinding bark cheaper here at 15c a pound with ground and powdered at 19c@20c as to seller. Selected bundles generally named at 32c@34c a pound with goods reported available cheaper at 30c. For shipment at 25c f.o.b. country.

Simaruba—Spot price has been shaded to 15c a pound with demand very quiet.

Berries

Cubebs are unchanged and quiet at \$1.00 for ordinary. XX at \$1.10@1.20. Fish berries are easy and dull at 9c@10c a pound. Junipers in fair request at 3¼c in bags. Saw palmetto berries at 14c.

Flowers

Borage—New lots are offered at slightly lower prices, 30c@32c being quoted on spot.

Calendula—Good quality imported held at 70c a pound spot.

Chamomile—Romans have softened further and are now quoted at 23c a pound spot. Hungarians are also easier with very fine quality available here at 20c. Shattered at 15c.

Gums

Powdered asafoetida is easier at 85c a pound spot. Lump remains unchanged at 35c for cases. Arabic amber sorts easier here at 10c. Aloes, Curacao, continue dull at 7½c spot for cases.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The situation has quieted down and no change has been noted here during the week past. Demand is still light, consumers apparently not interested just now, while spot stocks have been increased notably of late. Prices hold unchanged at 90c for bales and 94c@95c for less on spot.

Lobelia—A further reduction has been made in the price of the herb and spot goods are now offered at 25c a pound.

Marjoram—The price for spot French marjoram has been reduced slightly to 13½c a pound.

Peppermint—Herb is held at 14c@15c spot. Leaves are easier at 18c@22c as to quality.

Senna—Alex half leaf cheaper here at 25c a pound. Good jobbing T.V. easy at 15c@16c a pound. Grinding as to grade 6c@9c. Powdered 10c@12c and pods at 9c unchanged.

Uva Ursi—Shaded to 4¼c on spot for prime goods. Easy with demand quiet.

Roots

Bamboo Brier—Offered cheaper on the spot at 9c a pound.

Blood—Spot market has been brought down by shading of some holders to 17c a pound.

Dandelion—Has weakened to 10c a pound for spot dandelion in the keen competition and small demand of this market. Ready shading has been the order of the day. Replacement about 8c.

Doggrass—Cheaper figures for shipment have induced another cut in the price of spot doggrass root. Now offered at 13c and easy thereat.

Ipecac—Very weak with little or no demand. Cartagena whole unchanged at \$1.75 with powdered at \$2.00 @ \$2.25.

Rhubarb—Generally quoted at 23c@24c a pound for whole root but one source of supply at 21c is reported still available. Powdered is cheaper here and in small demand at 32c@35c a pound as to seller and quantity.

Sarsaparilla—One lot reported available at 39c. Others quote 41c for Mexican.

Seeds and Spices

Jobs Tears—New lots cheaper here at 8c a pound.

Lobelia—The seed has dropped to 90c a pound spot.

Strophanthus—Genuine Kombe reported available at a sharp cut to 40c@45c a pound. Some holders still name 60c.

Cloves—Again higher at 18c@18½c for Zanzibars on poor crop reports.

Turmeric—The proposed 10c duty has tightened the spot price for all grades of turmeric root to 6½c a pound inside.

SWINDLERS ACTIVE IN THE DRUG TRADE

Leading firms in the drug trade are being swindled by means of bogus orders, which are placed by telephone in the name of a well-known house. A truckman calls later with a forged order and takes away the goods. The wagon has no address on it, but carries a name, and the police are working on this clue.

Although two-thirds of the old crop of manna in Sicily is still held unsold, and prices have been considerably reduced the majority of purchasers are awaiting the new harvest. Also in mannite of the old crop there are strong stocks. Prices were as follows at the end of June per kilo: Manna Geraci, 1920, lire 10 to 14; Manna Cannolo Capaci, lire 20 to 24; Manna Cannolo Frassinio, lire 10 to 14; Manna Castelbuono Sorte, lire 8 to 9.

DRUGS LOWER IN MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, July 9.—Drugs are offered at lower figures, but buyers are covering their immediate wants only. Quotations per 100 kilos follow:

	Francs		Francs
Egg albumen	1,550	Zanzibar cloves ...	405
Ceylon cinnamon ..	450	St. Marie cloves ...	625
Chinese cinnamon .	175	Henna in leaves ...	350
Moroccan cumin ...	140	Manna, in tears	2,000
Rose flowers	650	Bayonne resin, white	100
Essence of anise ...	1,200	Bayonne resin, yel..	85
Sumatran benzoin ..	600	Citric acid	1,425
Foenugreek seed ...	40	Tartaric acid	730
Fennel	200	Agar agar	1,350
Coriander seed	75	Aloes	350
Opium	13,000	Alum	105
Pimento	150	Star anise	300
Saffron	32,500	Spanish anise	325
		Cardamom	1,400

CENSUS REPORTS ON COTTONSEED OIL

Washington, July 20.—The Census Bureau has issued a report on cottonseed and cottonseed products placing the production of linters from Aug. 1 to June 30 at 432,281 500-lb. bales.

Amount of cottonseed received at mills from Aug. 1 to June 30 amounted to 4,070,822 tons.

Quantity crushed during period 3,991,597 tons.

Amount held at mills June 30 was 109,309 tons.

The amount of crude oil produced from Aug. 1 to June 30 was 1,279,636,014 lbs. and the amount shipped out was 1,261,007,369 lbs. The supply on hand June 30, last, was 47,850,620 lbs. compared with 22,618,957 lbs. on Aug. 1, 1920.

The production of refined oil on June 30, last, was 1,129,142,508 lbs. and the supply on hand on that date was 295,345,719 lbs., compared with 297,741,580 lbs. on Aug. 1, 1920.

MEXICAN VANILLA PRICES GOING UP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 12.—The 1920 and 1921 crop of vanilla was about 72,000 pounds of the whole vanilla and 23,000 pounds of the cuts or picaduro. The new crop 1921 and 1922 is estimated at about 20,000 pounds to 35,000 pounds for all grades. The shortage of vanilla is due to the long dry season in the vanilla districts which caused the flowers to fall off unfertilized. Prices here are going up. Last year's crop was about fifty per cent shorter than normal and this year's will be much shorter. Buyers look for very high prices in the near future. Vanilla is quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per kilo for the whole and \$2.75 to \$4.00 per kilo for cuts. There is a large demand from New York for Mexican vanilla at the present time.

PERUVIAN CHICLE SUPPLANTS MEXICAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 12.—About 10,000 men are out of work in the chicle districts in the State of Campeche, Tabasco, and other districts, owing to the recently discovered chicle territory in Peru, where chicle is gathered at a much lower cost. The large companies in the South American country can sell cheaper in the foreign markets than the Mexican companies.

The directors of W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 28.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 137-138

LOWER PRICES FOR OIL PEPPERMINT

Weakness On Spot—Lemon and Orange Maintain Firmness—Citronella In Better Supply—New Ruling Again Bars Out Imported Aromatics

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Cloves, 20c lb.	
Oil Lemon, 5c lb.	
Menthol, 25c lb.	
Declined	
Citral, 25c lb.	Oil Patchouli, \$1 lb.
Oil Cade, 5c lb.	Oil Peppermint, Natl., 15c lb.
Oil Coriander, \$2 lb.	U.S.P., 10c lb.
	Oil Cubebs, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$6.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.35	.35	.35	.82
Oil Cloves	1.30	1.25	1.30	3.00
Oil Lemon .....	.75	.70	.65	1.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural	2.10	2.25	2.25	6.75
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	6.75	6.75	6.75	11.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.57	.57	.60	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin	4.75	4.75	4.75	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.35	.35	.80
Vanillin .....	.50	.50	.50	.95
Average	2.14	2.15	2.17	4.09

The essential oil market continues a variable affair. Business in the main is still slow and confined to small quantities. Consumers when they are in the market, are demanding low prices and, for the most part, are quite successful in obtaining them. Interest is centered in a few active products, the bulk of the list receiving little attention. Price revisions are still chiefly downward although no sharp fluctuations have been noted. Imported aromatic derivation products such as citronellol and geraniol have again been put under the ban by the Treasury Department and cannot be brought in. This decision reverses the last ruling of the Department but is in accord with the initial stand under the Emergency Tariff Act.

Prices for oil peppermint on the spot have been reduced further in some quarters owing to competition and lack of demand. Recent shipments of citronella just landed and close-by afloat tend to ease the spot scarcity and some dealers are shading quotations. The firmness of orange and lemon here is well maintained on the strength of the better demand and higher position abroad. One distiller of clove oil has jumped the price sharply upward owing to the advanced cost of the spice. Oil cubebs is easier on the larger supply of berries available. Cheaper lots of patchouli are offered. Coriander prices are subject to shading in some quarters.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Technical oil is offered on spot at 55c@60c a pound as to seller. U.S.P. at 65c@75c as to quantity and packing. Demand is quiet.

Oil Bergamot—The situation remains weak and unchanged. Demand is very light. There are willing sellers at \$4.75 a pound for standard goods in coppers although other holders are asking \$5.00@5.25. Recent cables for shipments name \$4.50 and \$4.60 c.i.f. but are attracting little attention.

Oil Caraway—Sales of rectified oil have been made

during the week at \$1.60 and \$1.65. Small lots range up to \$1.75. Demand is very quiet.

Oil Cassia—Some sellers are refusing to meet the 75c market on 75-80 per cent oil and are asking 80c for spot. However, goods are procurable at the lower figure here. U.S.P. at \$1.15@1.30 a pound unchanged.

Oil Citronella—Several large shipments reported afloat near-by and offered slightly lower tend to soften the firm situation on spot. However, actual supplies here are far from large in spite of the additions and prices retain their firmness. Drums are quoted unchanged at 35c with 34c reported as a possibility. For arrival, 34c is named. Cans are offered at 36c@37c spot. Demand is still active.

Oil Cloves—One distiller has advanced the price for oil cloves to \$1.50 a pound owing to the firmer position of the price and the bad crop news from Zanzibar. It is still possible to buy here at \$1.30 however, and at this level demand continues stagnant.

Oil Coriander—New lots are offered cheaper here, quotations of \$12.00 a pound being noted. Others still quote up to \$14.00 spot. Easy with demand light.

Oil Cubebs—The easier position of the berries and the continued small demand for the oil, have been effective in softening the price. Some sellers have dropped to \$6.75 spot although \$7.00 a pound is still heard.

Oil Geranium—For any kind of a good rose geranium \$5.00 is inside and the quality at this figure is nothing to brag about. Offered on spot as low as \$4.00 but very poor. Good grades at \$5.50@6.00. Bourbon at \$4.50 and palmarosa at \$3.50 unchanged. All in light demand and easy.

Oil Juniper Berries—Several shipments recently upon arrival here have been either non-U.S.P. or off on odor. Spot stocks of genuine U.S.P. are small. Demand is quiet and restricted. Prices are unchanged at \$2.40@2.50 a pound spot for guaranteed U.S.P. oil.

Oil Lavender—Tending easier as cheaper goods are expected from abroad. On spot in small demand at \$5.00 a pound for U.S.P. ranging up to \$6.00@6.50 for a 40 per cent oil. Spike dull at \$1.00 up to \$1.20 a pound as to quality.

Oil Lemon—Firm here owing to improved demand from consuming quarters and higher shipment levels noted abroad. The spot market stands at 75c for standard goods. Some stocks may still be available at 70c but they are not generally held by the essential oil trade. Other goods range up to 85c as to brand. Spot stocks are large but holders appear to have strengthened their position materially and are much more bullish in their price talk.

Oil Lemongrass—Weak and unsupported at 75c@80c a pound spot.

Oil Limes—Demand is routine. Better supplies are available here and prices tend to ease. Named without change at \$5.00 a pound.

Oil Orange—The orange oil situation retains its strength. Demand from consumers continues good. Spot prices are firm and in some quarters are tending higher. Inside for either Sicilian or West Indian oils on spot is \$2.75 a pound. This ranges up to \$3.00 in the case of some brands. Recent cables reported to name \$2.60 c.i.f. from Sicilian points.

Oil Patchouli—Cheaper lots are available on the spot at \$10.00 and \$12.00 a pound. Some houses still quote up to \$14.00 for prime quality.

Oil Peppermint—The spot situation has weakened owing to shading in competition by anxious sellers. Sales of cases have been put through at \$2.10 a pound on spot for natural oil and demand here, even at this lower figure, is dull. U.S.P. oil is held at \$2.40@2.50 a pound and easy thereat. The country is reported signing up for delivery August-September at \$1.75 f.o.b. Some consumers are said to have covered for future needs at \$1.85 country. The situation here is likely to remain unsettled until new crop oil is actually on the spot market.

Oil Spearmint—Offered for shipment from new crop when distilled at \$4.00 f.o.b. country. Spot situation is dull with spearmint held here at \$5.00.

Oil Vetivert—Offered for shipment materially cheaper, 100 francs a kilo c.i.f. being reported. This means cost under \$5.00 here. Sellers now doing \$6.50@7.00 a pound for spot vetivert.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—Weaker and in small demand at \$3.50 a pound spot. Tending lower.

Coumarin—Quiet at \$4.75 a pound from makers. Some resale and imported goods of standard quality available in a small way at \$4.50 spot.

Menthol—Higher on spot at \$4.25 a pound in cases. (See Fine Chemicals.)

Phenylethylalcohol—Reported offers of fine quality imported as low as \$8.00 a pound spot. Manufacturers and importers generally hold at \$12.00

Vanillin—Quiet and steady. Demand routine at 50c an ounce.

AROMATIC IMPORTS AGAIN FORBIDDEN

The Treasury Department has reversed itself in the matter of importing aromatic derivation products, and has again forbidden the importation of citronellol, geraniol, and products of like nature under the Emergency Tariff Act. Aromatic derivatives of natural products were barred out along with synthetic aromatics under the initial ruling of the Department, but after an appeal by importers here, the ruling was reversed and the derivation products were permitted to come in as such. However, the original stand has been assumed and all aromatics are now barred out whether synthetic or not.

FRENCH ESSENTIAL OIL TRADE DULL

Marseilles, France, July 9.—The market for essences is uncertain. Business is dull and prices are nominal. Quotations per 100 kilos are as follows:

Francs		Francs	
Geranium Bourbon	... 75	Citronella	..... 10
Vetivert Bourbon	...140	Petit Grain	..... 80
Ylang Bourbon	.160 to 200	Patchouly	.....450

FORMULA 23 D MADE OFFICIAL

A new special formula for denatured alcohol has been made official by the Internal Revenue Department and is to be known as Formula 23 D. The denaturants are 20 pounds of tannic acid, U.S.P., and 25 pounds refined camphor to every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol.

Anastasius Parobek, city chemist, Trenton, N. J., recently celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary in the chemical industry. Mr. Parobek came to this country from Germany a number of years ago, becoming associated with the J. L. Mott Co., at Trenton; later, he established the Parobek Chemical Laboratory at 362 South Broad street, in the same city.

EXCHANGE HURTS ESSENTIAL OIL TRADE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, July 9.—The critical situation in the Italian essential oil industry continues, being rendered acute by the continual fluctuations in foreign exchange. Through the increase in the value of the lira that took place during preceding months all Sicilian products were in less demand; owing to concessions granted, under the pressure of the large stocks accumulated, a certain improvement in business was noticeable during June. Prices are as follows:

Algerian geranium, lire 250; Bourbon geranium, lire 240; Madagascar geranium, lire 230; juniper, lire 120; laurel, lire 160; Montblanc lavender, lire 260; Mitcham lavender, lire 500; cedar wood, lire 50; rosewood, lire 180; Ceylon sandal wood, from lire 400 to 450; Calabrian lemon, lire 25 to 30; lemongrass, lire 75; French marjoram, lire 85; Spanish marjoram, lire 75; bitter almonds, lire 215; Piedmontese peppermint, lire 280; Mitcham peppermint, lire 375; Italian neroli, lire 1,000; French neroli, lire 8,000; petit grain, lire 300; Paraguay petit grain, lire 150; rose, Italian, lire 4,500; rose, Bulgarian, lire 7,800; French rosemary, lire 100; Italian rosemary, lire 45; ylang ylang, lire 580.

The following quotations were made for the Sicilian products per English pound avoirdupois: Messina bitter orange, from lire 19 to 20; Messina sweet orange, lire 29 to 30; Palermo sweet orange, lire 28 to 30; Catania sweet orange, lire 29 to 30; Messina lemon, lire 7.50; Palermo lemon, lire 7.50 to 8.

NEW VOLSTEAD BILL AMENDED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the Volstead supplemental prohibition bill with amendments designed to meet the objections presented at a hearing of the drug jobbers, proprietary medicine interests and the American Chemical Society. The bill has been placed on the Senate calendar, and an early effort to secure its passage will be made by Senator Sterling, Chairman of the sub-committee having the measure in charge. The hearing before the Senate committee was opened by the Proprietary Association, who protested against the provision in section 2 of the House bill, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to require a change in the manufacturer's formula, or cancel his permit, if it should be found that any alcoholic preparation "is being purchased for use as a beverage."

J. P. McGovern of the Industrial Alcohol Committee of the American Chemical Society urged the committee to rewrite that provision of section 5 of the House bill remitting taxes on non-beverage and denatured alcohol, which under laws heretofore in force have been assessed against the owners thereof when the spirits have been lost as the result of theft. Mr. McGovern pointed out the injustice of refusing to grant relief to a legitimate manufacturer who had contributed in no way to the loss of the alcohol. The committee finally decided to strike out of the House bill the clause requiring that "the person guilty of the offense shall have been convicted of the offense," thus enabling the commissioner to relieve an innocent owner of the spirits of the necessity of finding and punishing the thief before being entitled to remission of any tax found to be due.

The Essential Chemical Works, 69 Cook street, Brooklyn, was robbed by two gunmen, last week. They held up Harry Kurzwell, proprietor, and two salesmen and escaped with about \$1,000.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 139

LINSEED OIL AND TURPENTINE HIGHER

The London Market Firmer for Coriander Seed and Senega Root—Ipecac, the Salicylates and Thymol Lower—Star Anise Oil Easier—Clove Oil Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 20.—The market for crude drugs and fine chemicals is quiet this week. Higher prices are announced for cloves, clove oil, foenugreek seed, linseed oil, menthol and turpentine.

A firmer market is apparent on coriander seed and senega root.

Prices are easier for star anise oil.

Quotations are lower on ipecac, the salicylates and thymol.

London, July 10 (By Mail).—The disputes in the coal, cotton, and engineering trades having been adjusted, and a small reduction made in the bank rate of discount, there is now a little hope that business will begin soon to show some improvement. The changes in prices during the past week, are however few in number.

Caffeine is in better demand, and the price is firmer at from 21s to 22s per lb.

Camphor, Refined.—Japanese slabs continue to advance, quite a good business in them having been done at 4s per lb., while Chinese on spot has been cleared out at 3s 10½d per lb.

Citric acid is somewhat easier, notwithstanding the hot weather, and quotations have been made as low as 2s 4½d per lb. less 5 per cent.

Cloves are quiet, and slightly easier, on a basis of 9d per lb. for fair Zanzibar on spot.

Linseed oil has again fluctuated, but closes firmer at £35 10s per ton naked, on spot.

Methylated spirit.—The makers announce another reduction of 9d per gallon as from 1st July, being the 3rd reduction this year. The price for industrial spirit, for 100 gallons at a time, will now be 5s 2d per gallon for 61 o.p. and 5s 3d per gallon for 64 o.p. carriage paid.

Pepper is firmer on spot, at 4d per lb. for fair black Singapore while white is 9d per lb. for Singapore, and 9¼d for fair Muntok.

Sal ammoniac has been reduced by makers, who now quote sublimed at £65 per ton for No. 1. Lump, and £60 per ton for No. 2. Lump.

Senega root is a little firmer at 3s 3d per lb.

Shellac is again lower, usual standard T.N. orange having fallen to 325s per cwt. on spot.

Star anise oil has been in demand for the Continent, and price has therefore advanced to 2s 3d per lb.

Tartaric acid is easier, dealers now offering at from 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. on spot.

The Sicilian sulphur market suffered great depression during June, owing to prices having been reduced and to the difficulty of competing with the American products on the European and American markets. Some of the quotations at the end of June were as follows per 100 kilos: Refined sulphur in blocks lire 80 to 81; pure sublimed sulphur lire 98 to 100; raw ground sulphur lire 77 to 78; refined ground sulphur lire 89 to 90; ventilated ground sulphur lire 109 to 110. The Bank of Sicily has been authorized by the Italian government to make advances on sulphur deposited in Sicily. Besides this refineries are being installed quite close to the mines in in order to make lower prices possible.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.578
France (franc) .....	.193	.077
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.045
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.013
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.480
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.129
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.316
Belgium (franc) .....	.198	.076
Switzerland (franc) .....	.198	.165
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.129
Sweden (crown) .....	.263	.210
Denmark (crown) .....	.263	.150
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.284
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.105
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.500
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.700
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.156	.730
Russia (ruble) .....	.515	.002

ITALY'S DYESTUFF EMBARGO IS STRICT

The Italian Government issued a decree affecting the importation of synthetic organic dyestuffs and intermediate organic products used in the manufacture of dyestuffs. The decree reads:

"Until further enactments, the importation of synthetic organic dyestuffs and of intermediate organic products, used in the manufacture of said dyestuffs is prohibited. The Minister of Finance may, after having heard the opinion of the Committee on Imports and Exports, and upon the application of the interested parties to be submitted in the manner hereafter set forth, authorize in individual cases:

"(a) Such synthetic dyestuffs as cannot be replaced by similar domestic products, and such intermediate organic products as are not turned out by the domestic industry.

"(b) Such synthetic organic dyestuffs and such intermediate organic products as are not turned out in quantity or quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of consumers only to the extent of the requirements left uncovered by the domestic industry."

TOLUENE AND CRESYLIC ACID HIGHER

London, July 9.—The market has a slightly better tone this week and values are now well maintained. Toluene and cresylic acid are a shade dearer. Aniline oil, 1s 2½d per lb., drums extra; values have eased off slightly during the week. Resorcin about 8s 6d per lb.; values are perhaps a little firmer this week and some business has been done. Toluol, pure, 2s 9d; commercial 2s 7d per gallon in drums. Creosote oil has been in fair demand and values have firmed up to 9d per gallon drums extra. Cresylic acid, crude, 1s 10d; dark 95% 2s 6d; pale straw 97-99% 2s 8d per gallon, drums extra; values are showing up at slightly advanced figures this week. Naphthalene, crude £6 to £9 per ton; flakes £23; crystals £22; powder £22; balls £28; candles £40; tablets £40 per ton, bags and casks free; values are showing up easier this week with the market still on the quiet side.

Italian producers of heavy chemicals have reduced their forces and are limiting their purchases to small quantities of raw materials. Importers of chemicals did little business in June, owing to a further rise in foreign exchange, which was accentuated at the end of the month through the fall of the Italian Ministry in Rome.

BUY HEAVY CHEMICALS IN SMALL LOTS

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, July 12.—Business continues to be done in very limited lots but with the settlement of the prolonged industrial disputes there is every reason to hope for an improvement both in the amount of business that will be done and in the tone of the market.

Acetic acid is being enquired for occasionally in small lots and values are perhaps a shade firmer this week at £44 to £45 for 80% technical and about £55 for 98% glacial. Arsenic continues a rather neglected market with values inclined to ease off round about £45 per ton for best white English powdered. Buyers are holding off for lower figures.

Lithopone continues to be enquired for and values are a shade firmer this week at about £31 for Continental Red Seal, and £33 10s for light resisting, casks free.

Potash, caustic, continues a very slack market with offers being made freely at £40 per ton for 88-92% material in iron drums; some stocks are held but the demand is poor. Makers are quoting at the old figure of £33 per ton. Potassium permanganate, commercial quality is now offered by makers' at the reduced figure of 1s 7d per lb.; imported material is being sold in fair quantities by dealers at about 1s 6d per lb.

Soda ash, 58%, light alkali continues to be quoted by makers at £8 10s per ton, for home trade only and about £10 5s for export; a few spot parcels are offering for which there is a poor demand at £9 10s to £10 per ton f.o.b. Soda, caustic—Makers' prices are £26 10s per ton for 76-77% material in large drums, f.o.b. and £24 10s for 70-72% for home trade only. Dealers are quoting about £22 10s to £23 for English 70-72%; American 76% material is quoted at competitive figures, c.i.f. Continental and United Kingdom ports. Business is still very poor. Sodium sulphide is quoted by makers at slightly reduced figures of £27 per ton for 60-65% concentrated in casks. Dealers are offering 60-62% solid at about £24 per ton for which there is a little demand. Limited stocks are held.

NO PROFITEERING IN BRITISH DYES

The British Dyestuffs Corporation is not over-capitalized, says a report by the sub-committee on Dyes and Dyestuffs, appointed by the British Standing Committee on Trusts under the Profiteering Acts. The report continues:

"The British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., has a productive capacity equal to about 75 per cent of the total productive capacity of the country in dyes and dyestuffs. The action taken by the Government in promoting and subscribing to British Dyes, Ltd., was, in the circumstances of the time, well advised and sound. The Corporation, in view of its predominant position in the industry, might, if it so endeavored, come to be in a position to exercise a monopolistic influence over the supply of dyes and dyestuffs.

"The 'safeguarding' clauses in the articles of association, together with the powers of veto held by the Government directors, provide against unreasonable prices or inequitable distribution of products, and the combination of interests represented on the directorate provides more fully than would be the case were the corporation an ordinary joint-stock concern against the use of monopolistic power to enforce prices yielding unreasonable profits.

"The corporation is not under the handicap of over-capitalization, except in so far as the buildings, plant, etc., of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., were erected at a time of high prices and feverish conditions, and in so far as they may prove more than adequate to the demands which will be made upon them."

Books of Trade Interest

AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS. By Floyd W. Parsons, author of *Everybody's Business* in the "Saturday Evening Post." 8 vo., 373 pages. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The work covers the fundamental principles of American business of increasing production and reducing costs in factory and office, as shown by data collected from many American industries. The volume is a business text book of the basic problems in American business as viewed by an authority on the subject. The big problems considered include a general discussion of industrial relations, health in industry as an economic factor, light and ventilation as a factor in production, labor saving machinery, advertising and selling, foreign trade problems and practices, and the application of science to industry.

BETTER ADVERTISING. By John M. Manly, Head of Department of English, University of Chicago, and John A. Powell, Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., Chicago. 8 vo., 157 pages. Frederick J. Drake & Co., Chicago, 1921.

Everyone interested in advertising should be able to obtain some good, first hand information from this book. It is one of a series written by the same authors in the interest of better English in business. The book is exceedingly well written and abounds in practical illustrations, obtained from current magazines and newspapers. It covers in an original and attractive manner various phases of successful advertising. Among the principal things that are discussed are the elements of advertising, kinds of advertising, the advertisement and its separate elements, and commercial literature. The authors have intended the book to be a handy manual for general office needs in advertising.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE NEW PHYSICS. By Louis Rougier, Professeur Agrégé de Philosophie, Docteur des Lettres. Authorized translation by Morton Masius, Ph.D., Worcester Polytechnic Institute. 8 vo., 159 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1921.

At a time when Einstein and his theory are so much in the public eye it behooves everyone who poses as a scientist to have at least some idea of its rationale. Yet in few cases has the theory been so presented as to be intelligible to even the average scientist. The present essay is remarkably free from those long mathematical proofs which are such effective stumbling blocks to most readers.

The presentation of the theory and its effects on scientific thought is clear and as easily to be understood as possible under the circumstances. It would hardly be expected that the layman would find much interest in perusing it, but to those who have a fair understanding of the electron theory it is of absorbing interest.

A FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY FOR CHEMISTS. By A. M. Patterson, Ph.D. 8 vo., 384 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Dr. Patterson's little red German-English dictionary is too well known to American chemists to need comment and to say that this dictionary has only two differences from the former one will serve as a proper introduction for it. The cover is green instead of red and the words defined are French instead of German. The introduction is devoted to the conjugation of French verbs. It would hardly be fair to expect as widespread use of the French dictionary as of the German among chemists but we have no doubt that it will be deservedly popular among those chemists who read French.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., 16-19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 liters
1 Liter	—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic	.60 — .62
Benzoic, from gum	— —
U.S.P., ex toluene	.65 — .80
Boric cryst., bbls.	.13 1/4 — .14
Powdered, bbls.	.13 3/4 — .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	— .90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	.10 — .15
1-lb. bottle	.27 — .28
5-lb. bottle	.23 — .24
50 to 100-lb. tins	.19 — .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	.19 — .20
Crude, 25 p.c.	.27 — .28
Chromic, 98 p.c.	— .45
Chrysophanic	1.70 — 1.75
Citric, crystals, bbls.	— .47
Powdered	— .48
Second Hands	— .45
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	.15 — .16
Galic, U.S.P., bulk	1.00 — 1.10
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	— .165
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure	— .45
Hydrobromic, 99.9 p.c.	— .20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	1.90 — 2.00
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	.55 — .60
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	.55 — .60
U.S.P., IX	.65 — .70
Molybdic, C.P.	— 4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Muriatic	.18 — .20
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	.17 1/2 — .18 1/4
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P.	.24 — .25
50 p.c., tech.	.12 — .14
Pyrogallol, resublimed	1.75 — 1.85
Crystals, bottles	1.35 — 1.45
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	.20 — .25
Sulfuric, C.P.	— .06
Sulfurous U.S.P.	.06 — .07
Tannic, U.S.P.	.85 — 1.00
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	— .37
Powdered, U.S.P.	— .37
Second Hands, Cryst.	.28 — .30
Powdered	.29 — .31

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	.26 — .30
Acetone, C. P.	.12 1/2 — .13 1/4
Acetphenetidin	1.40 — 1.65
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible	— .65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	— 4.70
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	— 4.75
Second Hands, U.S.P.	— 4.66
For Export, U.S.P.	.45 — .47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.77 — .85
97 p.c.	.80 — .88
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	.77 — .82
Pure	1.00 — 1.20
Denatured, Complete	.36 — .38
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.95 — 1.00
Amidopyrine	.475 — 5.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.55 — .60
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.95 — 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.75 — .80
Bromide, gran., bulk	— .34
Imported	— .25
Carb. Dom, U.S.P. kegs.	.09 — .11
Chloride, U.S.P.	.07 1/2 — .10
Hypophosphite	1.40 — 1.50
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	1.00 — 3.00
Iodide	— 4.30
Nitrate, C. P.	.12 — .14
Oxalate, Pure	.60 — .65
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40 — .42
Monobasic	.18 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.60 — .65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	2.15 — 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.16 — .17
Needle Powder	.05 1/2 — .06
Antipyrine, bulk	2.25 — 2.50
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/4s. oz.	— 13.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide	20.00 — 22.50
Argols, red	.07 — .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	— 4.75
Aspirin	.60 — .62
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	9.00 — 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	7.00 — 7.25
Barbital	— 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.10 — .12
Dioxide	— .22
Iodide	— 5.15
Nitrate	.08 1/2 — .10
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid	3.30 — 3.75
Denatured, quinine	3.60 — 3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol	— 4.00
Berberine Hdchl.	— 22.50
Acid Sulfate	— 25.00
Neutral sulfate	— 27.00
Bismuth Metallic	1.50 — 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 2.10
Oxychloride	— 2.30
Salicylate	— 1.45
Subbenzoate	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	— 2.65
Subgallate	— 2.10
Subiodide	— 3.85
Subnitrate	— 2.00
Second Hands	1.80 — 1.85
Subsalicylate	— 2.00
Tannate	— 2.00
Borax, in bbls, crystals	.06 — .06 1/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	.06 — .06 1/4
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified	— .27
Bromoforn	— 1.75
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.10 — 1.13
Iodide	— 4.30
Metal sticks	1.00 — 1.10
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	5.75 — 6.00
Second Hands	5.50 — 5.65
Hydrochloride	— 8.35
Hydrobromide	— 6.05
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 4.55
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphites	.70 — .75
Iodide	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	— .18
Monobasic	.35 — .40
Sulfocarbolate	.50 — .55

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	— .75
16's in 1-lb. carton	— .81
24's in 1-lb. carton	— .82 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton	— .84
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	— .74
Chinese, crude	.33 — .42
Refined	— .72
Monobromated, bulk	1.60 — 1.75
Caramel	.60 — .70
Carmin, No. 40	4.75 — 5.00
Casein, Edible	.35 — .45
Technical	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	— .10
Cerium Oxalate	.45 — .48
Chalk, Precip., light	.023 1/2 — .024
Heavy	.024 — .024 1/2
Drop	— .024
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	.06 — .07
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	.90 — 1.01
One Pound Bottles	.95 — 1.10
Chloroform, U.S.P.	.43 — .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	— .93
Sulfate	.52 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	— .54
Sulfate	— .40
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	— 6.50
Gran., Powd.	— 6.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.23 — .25
Fingers, cases	.33 1/2 — .35
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	— 6.60
Hydrobromide	— 5.30
Nitrate	— 5.95
Phosphate	— 4.95
Sulfate	— 5.80
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd	15.00 — 16.00
Norwegian	15.00 — 18.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.30 — .31
Corn Syrup	100 lbs. 2.35 — 2.69
Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, cryst., U.S.P.	.28 — .35
Powdered 99 p.c.	.28 — .35
Cresote, U.S.P.	.40 — .42
Carbonate	1.85 — 2.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	.17 — .20
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	— 2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	— 17.50
15 gr. vials	— 1.25
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Ergotin, Bonjean	— 10.00
Eserine Sulfate	40.00 — 41.00

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 Cacodylate
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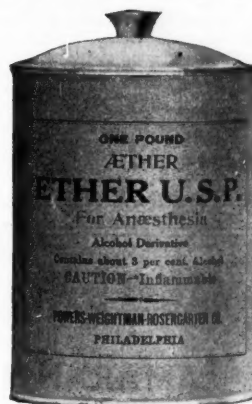
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 U.S.P.
 Diacetyl-Morphine
 Glycerophosphates
 Hexamethylenamine
 Iodoform

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 Quinine and its Salts
 Silver Nucleinate
 Silver Proteinate
 Sodium Benzoate
 Thymol Iodide
 Strychnine and its
 Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb. — — .16	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. — — .96	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb. — — .56
Washed, bulk.....lb. — — .33	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb. — — .84	50 p.c.....lb. — — .72
Nitrous, conc.....lb. — — 1.10	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb. — — .89	Citrine Ointment.....lb. — — .48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb. — — .40	Cacodylate.....lb. 9.00 — 10.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb. — — .83
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb. — — .19	Chloride, cryst. (ferric).....lb. .12 — .13	Corrosive Sublimat. cryst.....lb. — — .81
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal. — — 1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.60 — 1.70	Powdered Granular.....lb. — — .66
Chloride.....lb. .55 — .60	Iodide.....lb. — — 3.50	Iodide, Green.....lb. — — 3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb. .13 — .14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb. — — .30	Red.....lb. — — 3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	Oxalate, scales.....lb. .80 — .85	Yellow.....lb. — — 3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb. — — .14	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb. .45 — .55	Red Precipitate.....lb. — — .91
Second Hands.....lb. — — .13	and Potassium.....lb. .47 — .57	Powdered.....lb. — — 1.01
Gelatin, silver.....lb. 1.25 — 1.35	and Sodium, cryst.....lb. .40 — .50	White Precipitate.....lb. — — 1.06
Glycerin.....lb. — — .80	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb. — — .39	Powdered.....lb. — — 1.11
C. P. drums, bbls. extra.....lb. .15 — .15 1/4	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb. — — .94	With chalk.....lb. — — .56
Cans.....lb. .17 — .18	Metallic, Reduced.....lb. — — .80	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal. — — .80
Dynamite, drums loose.....lb. .12 1/2 — .13	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb. .12 — .15	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals
Saponification, loose.....lb. .08 — .09	Anhydrous, cans.....lb. .16 — .17	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Soap Lye, loose.....lb. .07 1/2 — .08	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. — — 2.50	Milk, powdered.....lb. .15 — .16
Guaiaicol, liquid.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb. .25 — .26	Mineral Oil, white.....gal. .85 — 1.25
Carbonate.....lb. 4.00 — 4.50	Powdered.....lb. .53 — .55	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross — — 3.00	Sticks.....lb. .50 — .52	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Imported.....gross 6.00 — 6.25	Comp. Powder.....lb. .14 — .15	Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — — 5.30
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb. .83 — .90	Lithium Carbonate.....lb. 1.40 — 1.60	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.....oz. — — 5.30
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz. — — 18.00	Citrate.....lb. — — 1.60	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s.....oz. — — 9.40
Hydrochloride.....oz. — — 18.00	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.....lb. .12 — .14	Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s.....oz. — — 8.50
Sulfate.....oz. — — 18.00	Technical, bbls.....lb. .10 — .11	Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s.....oz. — — 9.98
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb. .20 — .22	Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb. — — 5.50
4-oz. bottles.....gross 9.25 — 9.50	Glycerophosphate.....lb. — — 3.30	Granular.....lb. — — 6.50
8-oz. bottles.....gross 14.25 — 14.50	Hypophosphite.....lb. 1.20 — 1.25	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. — — 6.50
12-oz. bottles.....gross 19.50 — 19.75	Oxide.....lb. — — .60	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb. 1.50 — 1.58
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb. 1.50 — 1.60	Peroxide, cans.....lb. — — 2.15	Pancreatin.....lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz. 19.00 — 20.00	Salicylate.....lb. — — .50	Papain.....lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz. 21.00 — 25.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs. 1.10 — 2.25	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal. 3.10 — 3.60
Sulfate.....oz. 21.00 — 25.00	Malt Syrup kegs.....lb. 2.50 — 3.00	Paraformaldehyde.....lb. .60 — .67 1/2
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	Manganese Glycero-phos.....lb. 3.00 — 3.10	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb. — — 3.50	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb. 1.85 — 1.95	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb. — — .04 1/2
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal. 3.50 — 3.75	Jodide.....lb. 4.65 — 6.00	Cream White.....lb. — — .06 1/2
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb. — — 4.75	Sulfate, Crystals.....lb. — — .30	Lily White.....lb. — — .11
Crystals.....lb. — — 5.75	Menthol, Crystals.....lb. — — 4.25	Snow White.....lb. — — .12
	Mercury, flasks 75 lb.....ea. 46.00 — 47.00	Phenolphthalein.....lb. 1.60 — 1.65
	Bisulfate.....lb. — — .39	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb. .26 — .35
	Blue Mass.....lb. — — .56	Pilocarpine.....oz. 7.25 — 7.50
	Powdered.....lb. — — .58	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz. — — 1.30

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Podophyllin	4.25	— 4.50	Quinine Dicarboxate	—	— 4.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.	—	— 60
Potassium acetate .....	.45	— .50	Ethyl Carbonate	1.35	— 1.50	VIII	—	— 75
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.12	— .13	Hydrochloride	—	— .96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX..	—	— 75
Bisulfate .....	.45	— .46	Japanese .....	.80	— .90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Bromate	—	— .50	Hypophosphite	—	— 1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..	—	— 2.15
Bromide Crystals, bulk....	—	— .24	Phosphate	—	— .96	Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....	.20	— .25
Granulated	—	— .24	Salicylate	—	— .96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....	.80	— .85
Second Hands	—	— .18	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins..	—	— 1.07	Iodide, bulk	—	— 3.30
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	.15	— .17	Sulfate, tins	—	— .71	Nitrate, U.S.P. ....	.08 1/2	— .07
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)..	—	— .60	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..	1.75	— 2.00	Oxalate .....	.55	— .65
Chlorate	—	— .40	Technical, See Intermediates			Peroxide .....	.38	— .40
Chromate, cryst. yellow,	.08	— .13	Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs..	.22	— .25	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....	.07 1/2	— .08
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	—	— .55	Powdered, bbls. ....	.22	— .25	Recryst. ....	.13	— .14
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. ....	.68	— .70	Rosewater, triple	—	— 1.50	Pyrophosphate .....	.15	— .16
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c..oz.	1.85	— 1.90	Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble..	2.00	— 2.40	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	.26	— .30
Guaiacol Sulfonate	2.75	— 3.50	U.S.P., Insoluble	2.00	— 2.40	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	—	— 1.50
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.10	— 1.15	Salicin, bulk	4.00	— 5.00	Needle Crystals	—	— 2.25
Iodide, bulk	—	— 2.75	Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....	.60	— .80	Sulfocarbonate .....	.27	— .33
Second Hands	—	— 2.65	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..	.09 1/4	— .12 1/4	Spartein Sulfate .....	.75	— 1.00
Lactophosphate .....	.90	— 1.00	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....	.122.00	— .128.00	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk..	—	— .34
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Powdered .....	.122.00	— .128.00	Carbonate, pure	—	— .30
Oxalate .....	.66	— .70	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	— .20	Iodide, bulk	—	— 3.25
Pernanganate, U.S.P. ....	.27	— .32	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..oz.	.39 1/2	— .40 1/2	Nitrate, Kegs .....	.12	— .12 1/2
Salicylate .....	.40	— .42	Nucleinate .....	.30	— .35	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	.40	— .42
Sulfate, C.P.	—	— .65	Proteinates	—	— .40	Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	—	— 1.95
Tartrate	—	— .65	Colloidal	—	— 2.00	Acetate	—	— 1.95
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	— 7.25	Soap, Castile, white pure....	.18	— .20	Hypophosphite	—	— 2.15
5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60	Conti's	—	— .22	Hydrochloride	—	— 1.95
Pumice Stone, lump.....	.04	— .05	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....	.36	— .38	Nitrate	—	— 1.95
Powdered .....	.02 1/2	— .03	Green, U.S.P. ....	.06 1/4	— .07 1/4	Sulfate, crystals bulk.....oz.	—	— 1.55
Pyridin	2.75	— 3.00	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran..	—	— .20	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....	.17 1/2	— .18
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..oz.	—	— .70	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....	.55	— .75	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .40
1-oz. tins	—	— .78	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls..	.02 1/4	— .02 1/2	Sulfonethylnmethane, U.S.P..	6.80	— 6.75
Imported, Java .....	.69	— .70	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....	—	— .25	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	5.25	— 5.50
Imported, Japanese .....	.69	— .70	Second Hands .....	.20	— .22	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....	2.15	— 2.70
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	— .70	Caodylate	3.85	— 4.50	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....	2.50	— 3.15
Japanese	—	— .65	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....	3.00	— 3.65
Alkaloid	—	— 1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	.14	— .15	Precip., U.S.P. ....	.17 1/2	— .21 1/2
Acetate	—	— 1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....	.18	— .18	Lac Sulfur .....	.09	— .10
Benzoate	—	— 1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....	.18	— .18	Tartar Emetic, tech.....	.34	— .37
Citrate	—	— 1.05	Chloride, C. P.....	.08	— .08 1/2	U.S.P.42 1/2	— .46
Dihydrochloride	—	— 1.05				Talcum, Amer., bags.....	1.50	— 1.50
						Purified	100 lbs.	— 4.00

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Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	—	.65
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	6.50	—	6.60
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	9.60
Tip, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals				
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes				
Tribromphenol	lb.	—	—	.90
Trional	oz.	—	—	.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,				
bbl.	gal.	1.30	—	1.35
Yohimbine	oz.	—	—	15.00
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.50
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.09	—	.12
Stearate	lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.08	—	.09

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.50	—	6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	9.75	—	10.00
Glacial, bbls. & clys.	100 lbs.	10.00	—	10.50
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
48 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid	lb.	.32	—	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
50 per cent pure.	lb.	—	—	.35
Technical	lb.	—	—	.15
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	—	.22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.10	—	.11
Sulfuric	unit	.01	—	.01½
Muriatic, 18 deg. clys.	100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.50
20 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
22 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.25

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free clys.

18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg.	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
22 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
38 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06	—	.07
40 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
42 deg. carboys.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.13	—	.13
Syrup, 65 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	—	.12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots				
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	—	16.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	—	20.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston	23.00	—	—	25.00
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—	37.50
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—	75.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	—	.80
Acetone	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Alum, ammonia, lump.	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Ground	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Powdered	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Chrome	lb.	.06½	—	.11½
Potash lump	lb.	.06½	—	.04½
Powdered	lb.	.04	—	.05
Ground	lb.	.04	—	.05½
Chrome	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	.04	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	.38	—	.45
Sulfate Iron free.	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.75
Aluminum hydrate light.	lb.	.22	—	.28
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.31
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.26	—	.45
Imported	lb.	—	—	.22
Ammonium Carbonate	lb.	.07	—	.06½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
20 deg.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
18 deg.	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
16 deg.	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.07½	—	.10

Ammonium Nitrate	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Persulfate, bulk	lb.	—	—	.50
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Imported	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	—	.09
Imported	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Lump	lb.	.17	—	.19
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.	100 lbs.	2.40	—	2.50
Dom., Bulk., wks.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.25
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	—	.55
Oxide	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	—	.60
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	—	.35
Vermillion	lb.	—	—	.35
Arsenic white	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Red	lb.	.11	—	.12
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	—	87.50
Imported	ton	—	—	60.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	—	.25
Carbonate works	ton	85.00	—	90.00
Nitrate	lb.	.09	—	.10
Barytes, floated, white.	ton	29.50	—	30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks.	ton	—	—	100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.75
Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Second Hands, Spot.	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.60
Second Hands, wks.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.10
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	—	.27
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	—	2.00
Arsenate	lb.	.18	—	.19
Carbide	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	—	2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	35.75
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	—	.15
Nitrate	ton	—	—	70.00
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	—	.15
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less.	lb.	.06	—	.07½
Carbon black	lb.	.12	—	.20
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Less.	lb.	.10½	—	.12
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	2.35	—	2.45
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	—	.28
Cyanide	lb.	.50	—	.63
Subacetate (Verdigris) ..	lb.	.24	—	.28
Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.62½	—	6.50

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Copperas, wks.100 lbs.	.75	— 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45	— .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.ton	—	—17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.10 1/4	— .11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	—	— .42 1/4	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.28	— .30
Sulfide ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.25	Trichloride ....lb.	.60	— .65	Imported, 120 p.c. ....lb.	.26	— .21
Liquid, 10 deg. ....lb.	.0	— .1 1/4	Plaster of Paris ....bbl.	4.25	— 4.50	128 p.c. ....lb.	.23	— .25
Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/4	True Dental ....bbl.	4.35	— 4.60	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.25	— .26
Flake White ....lb.	.16 1/4	— .17 1/4	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.12	— .14	Fluoride ....lb.	.11	— .12
Fluorspar, Powdered ....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Imported ....lb.	.04 1/2	— .06	Hyposulfite ....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50	— 25.00	70-75% ....lb.	.10	— .12	Hyposulfite, Crys. ....bbls.	3.50	— 3.85
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00	— 17.00	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.11 1/4	— .12	Granulated ....100 lbs.	3.95	— 4.30
Imported ....ton	35.00	— 40.00	Binoxalate, tech. ....lb.	.40	— .42	Nitrate, crude ....100 lbs.	2.45	— 3.00
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	—	— 1.50	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/4	Double refined, Gran. ....lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/4
Refined ....gal.	—	— 3.25	Hydrated ....lb.	—	— .07	Nitrite ....lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/4
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.13	— .13 1/4	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	Peroxide ....lb.	.25	— .30
White Cakes ....lb.	.12 1/4	— .13	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	Phosphate (tri) ref. ....lb.	.06	— .07
Granulated ....lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.09	— .10	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
Brown Cakes ....lb.	.11 1/4	— .12 1/4	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.12	— .13	Technical ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/4
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.18	— .19	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12	— .13	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.45	— .36
Paste ....lb.	.09	— .10	Imported ....lb.	.08	— .10	Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.12 1/4	— .14
Nitrate ....lb.	—	— .15	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....unit	.95	— 1.00	Silicate, 60 deg. ....100 lbs.	3.12 1/4	— 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....lb.	.08 1/4	— .09	Shipment ....unit	—	—	Sulfate, Gl'b salt. ....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00
Red, American ....lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 1/4	Metabisulfite ....lb.	.40	— .42	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.10	— 2.00
Sulfate, basic white. ....lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/4	Perchlorate ....lb.	.19	— .20	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.05	— .06 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	.08	— .08 1/4	Permanganate, Com'l ....lb.	.26	— .28	30 p.c. crystals. ....lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
dry ....lb.	.07	— .07 1/4	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			Sulfite, Crystals ....lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Lithopone ....lb.	.01	— .01 1/4	Prussiate, red ....lb.	.28	— .30	Dessicated ....lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4
Acetate ....100 lbs.	—	— 2.00	Yellow ....lb.	.22 1/2	— .25	Thiocyanate ....lb.	.80	— .85
Nitrate ....ton	—	— 70.00	Sulfate ....unit	1.85	— 1.40	Strontium Nitrate ....lb.	.12	— .12 1/4
Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.10 1/2	— .12	Titanium Oxalate ....lb.	—	— .55	Carbonate ....lb.	.29	— .3
Magnesite ....ton	72.00	— 75.00	Shipment, imptd. ....lb.	—	— .35	Sulfur Chloride, red. ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/4
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. ....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	Salt, tech. ....ton	—	— 17.00	Yellow ....lb.	.04	— .04 1/4
Imported ....100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.20	Salt Cake, bulk. ....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....ton	.08	— .09
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.10 1/4	— .12	Saltpetre ....lb.	.09 1/4	— .12 1/4	Sulfur, crude ....ton	20.00	— 25.00
Chloride, fused ....ton	—	— 39.00	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.55	Flour Com'l, bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.45	— 2.00
Fluosilicate, 30% soln. ....100 lbs.	8.00	— 40.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. ....100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.92 1/4	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.05
Manganese Chloride ....lb.	.20	— .21	Dennse, 58 p.c. bags. ....100 lbs.	—	— 2.35	Sulfuryl Chloride ....lb.	.25	— .26
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton	55.00	— 60.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. ....100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.02 1/4	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.34	— .37
85-90 p.c. ....ton	60.00	— 70.00	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.15	— 4.25	Tin, bichloride ....lb.	.18	— .20
Sulfate ....lb.	.20	— .22	Basis 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	—	— 3.25	Crystals ....lb.	.29	— .29 1/4
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.40	— .45	Ground, 76 p.c. wks. ....100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00	Oxide ....lb.	.40	— .45
Salts, single ....lb.	.14	— .16	Sodium Acetate ....lb.	.04 1/2	— .06	Whiting ....100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
double ....lb.	.13	— .15	Bichromate ....lb.	.08	— .08 1/4	Zinc carbonate ....lb.	.16	— .18
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Bisulfate, bulk, wks. ....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Chloride, Fused ....lb.	.08	— .10
Orange Mineral ....lb.	.14	— .14 1/4	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .05 1/4	Granulated ....lb.	.11 1/4	— .12
Paris Green ....lb.	.23	— .25	Solution 32-40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.10	Cyanide ....lb.	.45	— .47
Phosphorus redlb.	.40	— .50	Carbonate Sal. bbls.100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	Oxide, Frenchlb.	.11 1/4	— .13 1/4
Yellowlb.	.30	— .35	Chloratelb.	—	— .07 1/4	Americanlb.	.09	— .09 1/4
						Sulfatelb.	.03	— .03 1/4



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Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.		.75	— .90
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.80	— .95
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.17	— .21
Cresote oil	gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil	gal.	.31	— .36
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4
Flake	lb.	.08 1/4	— .09 1/4
Second Hands	lb.	.06 1/4	— .08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.09	— .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha		.25	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.31	— .34
50 p.c.	gal.	.47	— .50
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	— .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.35	— .41
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range	gal.	.45	— .51

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	— 1.06
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Technical	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.60	— .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.00	— 1.06
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	— .75
Refined	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	— .45
Anhydride	lb.	.50	— .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	.85	— .90
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.18	— .22
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.29	— .32
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.22	— .23
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.75	— 2.05
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.18 1/2	— .23
Aniline Salt	lb.	.26	— .28
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Technical	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	.80
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.30	— .35
Tech.	lb.	.30	— .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.40	— .42
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.42	— .64
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	— .60
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.25	— .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.25	— .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	— .28
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	— .71
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.48	— .50
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	— .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Monothylaniline	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.33	— .40
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .48
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.80	— .82
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.62	— .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	— .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	— .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	— .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.85	— 1.00
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	—	.75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50	— .68
"R" Salt	lb.	.65	— .75
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-	lb.	—	—
fonate	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.70	— .75
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.75	— .80
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	— .10



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Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbanilide	lb.	.42	—	.50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	—	.65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tolidine	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
m-Tolylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylidine	lb.	.45	—	.50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	3.60
Brown	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	—	4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	—	.80
Orange III	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red	lb.	1.30	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.80
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—	1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	—	.85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.70	—	.75
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	—	—	5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	—	8.00
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb.	—	—	2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.85	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Geranin	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.35	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.85	—	1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.30
Blue	lb.	.70	—	1.35
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	lb.	1.10	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Blue	lb.	1.00	—	3.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.40	—	1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.80	—	3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	—	3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00	—	8.80
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	16.00	—	20.00
Safranine	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	—	—	6.00

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SUBLIMED SUBLIMED PASTE

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PARANITRANILINE
(Highest Purity : Spot and Contract)SODA CAUSTIC POTASH
SODIUM NITRITE PERMANGANATES
BARIUM NITRATE BROMIDES
INTERMEDIATESEastman
Organic ChemicalsDURING the past month the following
chemicals have become available:

- 1029 * Adipic Acid
- 1038 * Iso-Amyl n-Caprylate
- 1020 * Iso-Amyl n-Sulfide
- 1043 * Cyclohexene
- 1034 * Cyclohexyl Acetate
- 1026 * Diethyl-o-toluidine
- 1028 * Diethyl-p-toluidine
- 1019 * Dimethyl-o-toluidine
- 1041 * Ethyl Alpha-Bromopropionate
- 1027 * Ethyl Dibromacetate
- 381 * n-Heptyl Alcohol
- P1042 * Hydriodic Acid (57%)
- 1036 * Naphthalene Tetrachloride
- 1031 * Phenylurethane
- 1018 * n-Propyl Oxalate
- 1040 * Tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine

Of the above list all those distinguished by an asterisk have been prepared or purified in our laboratory.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
RESEARCH LABORATORY Rochester, N. Y.

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	—	.31
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.06
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	2.25	
Oudea	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Aleppy	lb.	.06¾	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Katagona, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Judbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.23
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.35
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09	—	.13
Jasage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Juebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	—	—	.65
Technical	lb.	—	—	.43
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13¾
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.53
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.85	—	3.23
Potato white or canary	lb.	.07	—	.08½
Sago Flour	lb.	.04	—	.04¾
Starch, Powd. bags	100 lbs.	2.28	—	2.56
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.28	—	2.46
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.04¾	—	.05¼
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Medium grade	lb.	.02¾	—	.03¾
Low grade	lb.	.02¾	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—	40.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	22.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	21.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	—	—	70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	—	—	45.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	45.00

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.0134 — .02
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Decolorized.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.07½ — .08½
Common.....lb.	.05¾ — .06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04¾ — .04¾
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08 — .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.09½ — .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½ — .07½
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05½ — .06
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.10 — .10½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tanlb. Tanks.....lb.	.05¾ — .06½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.03 — .04½
Barrels.....lb.	.03½ — .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.05 — .05½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.04½ — .04¾
Clarified.....lb.	— — .05
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01½ — .01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02 — .02¾
Sumac, liquid,.....lb.	.07 — .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland.....gal.	.41 — .43
Domestic, prime.....gal.	— —
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....bbl.	— —
Norwegian.....bbl.	— —
Degras American.....lb.	.04 — .04½
English.....lb.	.04½ — .05
Neutral.....lb.	— — .09

Herring.....gal.	— — .25
Horse.....lb.	.05¾ — .06¾
Lard prime.....gal.	— 1.00
Off prime.....gal.	— .72
No. 1.....gal.	— .60
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	— .65
No. 2.....gal.	— .55
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	.40 — .43
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	.42 — .44
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	.44 — .46
Blown.....gal.	— .52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	.30 — .33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	— 1.00
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	— .95
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	— .90
Pure.....gal.	— .80
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	— .10¾
No. 2.....lb.	— .09
No. 3.....lb.	— .07
Red Distilled.....lb.	— .06¾
Saponified.....lb.	— .07
Sod.....gal.	.44 — .46
Sperm bleached winter	
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	— 1.73
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	— 1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	— .08¾
Double pressed.....lb.	.09 — .09½
Triple pressed.....lb.	.10¾ — .11
Tallow acidless.....gal.	— .65
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	— .63
Bleached, winter.....gal.	— .69
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.04¾ — .04¾
No. 2.....lb.	.03¾ — .04¾

Greases, Lards, Tallow

(New York Markets)

Grease, white.....lb.	.06 — .06¾
Yellow.....lb.	.03 — .03¾
Brown.....lb.	.02½ — .03
House.....lb.	.02½ — .03
*Bone.....lb.	— .03½

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	— — .09
Compound.....lb.	— — .09¾
Stearine, lard.....lb.	— — .12
Oleo.....lb.	— — .08
Tallow, edible.....lb.	— — .06¾
City, Special, loose.....lb.	— — .04½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.06¾ — .06½
City Fancy.....lb.	.06¾ — .05¾
Prime Packers.....lb.	.05¾ — .05¾
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.05¾ — .05¾
*B? White.....lb.	.04 — .04¾
Yellow.....lb.	.03¾ — .03¾
Brown.....lb.	.02½ — .03
Bone.....lb.	.02½ — .02¾
House.....lb.	.02½ — .03
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	— — .08
Lard.....lb.	.12 — .12¾

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	.10 — .10¾
Cases.....lb.	— .11
No. 3.....lb.	.08½ — .09½
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.13½ — .14½
Coast, bbls.....lb.	.10½ — .12
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	— .10½
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.10 — .10¾
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.08¾ — .09¾
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.10¾ — .11
*Tanks.....lb.	.09¾ — .09¾
Manilla, tanks, coast.....lb.	.08 — .08¾
Edible.....lb.	.12 — .12½
Copra, Pacific Coast.....lb.	.04¾ — .04¾
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.09¾ — .09¾
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.06¾ — .06¾
Barrels.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks.....lb.	— — .07¾
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.08¾ — .09½
*White.....lb.	— —
Winter yellow.....lb.	.08¾ — .09¾
*Nominal	

Acetanilide Technical
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Oxalic Acid
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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.73
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.76
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.75
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.76
Raw tanks.....gal.	—	—	.67
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.66
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.35	—	1.40
Edible.....gal.	2.25	—	2.35
Foots.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Shipment.....lb.	.06¾	—	.07¾
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.06¾	—	.07
*Benin.....lb.	—	—	—
Niger.....lb.	.05¾	—	.06
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	—
*Imported.....lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06¾	—	.06¾
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.08¾	—	.08½
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.06¾	—	.06¾
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Poppy Seed.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.88	—	.90
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—	—
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	1.00	—	1.05
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.65	—	1.75
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, July.....lb.	.06	—	.06¾
Futures in bond.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Edible.....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	—	.12

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	—	—	27.50
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—	32.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—	35.00
*Nominal.....	—	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.....gal.	—	—	.67
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Pltch, Prime.....bbl.	6.75	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.10
D.....	—	—	5.10
E.....	—	—	5.20
F.....	—	—	5.30
G.....	—	—	5.35
H.....	—	—	5.40
I.....	—	—	5.45
K.....	—	—	5.65
M.....	—	—	6.00
N.....	—	—	6.75
WG.....	—	—	7.25
WW.....	—	—	7.85
Resin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.35
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.37
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	11.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	11.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble. bags.....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	—	32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom. dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	2.90	—	3.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.40
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	2.25	—	3.10

Phosphate Rock—

Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	5.00	—	6.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	—	—	8.00
Potassium murate, 80 p.c.....unit	.95	—	1.00
Shipment.....unit	—	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	1.35

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	22.50	—	23.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—	37.00
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.37½	—	5.12½
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	12.87½	—	13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	12.75	—	13.00
Casting.....cwt.	11.75	—	12.00
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	160.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	—	—	4.40
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	25	—	48
Mercury.....flask	46.00	—	47.00
Nickel Shot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—	55.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	72.00	—	75.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.94¾
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.59
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	—	28.75
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	28.62½
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	28.25	—	28.75
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	3.25
Bolivian.....	—	—	4.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	4.00
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	4.55

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Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.55	— .56
No. 248	— .50
No. 339	— .40
Agaric, white	—	1.75
Almonds, bitter33	— .33
Sweet .....	.35	— .37
Meal	—	.35
Ambergris, black	—	8.00
Grey	—	25.00
Areca Nuts .....	.08	— .10
Powdered .....	.14	— .15
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.75	— .80
Burgandy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Cantharides, Chinese	—	.75
Powdered	—	.90
Russian, whole	1.75	— 1.35
Powdered	2.00	— 2.10
Cascara Amarga	—	.80
Castoreum	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered..lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	— .05
Civet	2.75	— 2.90
Colocynth, Apples .....	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish Apples	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18	— .20
Jewelers, large .....	.75	— .80
Small .....	.75	— .80
French .....	.18	— .20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	— .33
Reeds .....	.70	— .80
Ergot, Russian	—	—
Spanish	1.10	— 1.25
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.47	— .48
Guarana	—	.80
Honey Calif. ....lb.	.10	— .11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.24	— .26
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.24	— .26
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Russian	—	10.00
*Kamala	—	5.50
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.06	— .07
Leeches	—	15.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.60	— .75
Lupulin	—	1.40
Lycopodium	3.60	— 3.65
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.85	— .90
Small flake .....	.40	— .42
Moss, Iceland .....	.09	— .10
Irish, Bleached	—	.10
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	17.00	— 18.00
Tonquin	26.00	— 28.00
Grain, Cab. ....oz.	26.00	— 27.00
Tonquin	40.00	— 42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.17	— .18
Aleppy .....	.14	— .15
Nux Vomica, whole .....	.11	— .12
Powdered	—	.18
Quassia Chips	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips	—	.50
Ground	—	.60
Scammony, resin	—	1.25
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.28	— .30
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	—	.06½
Kegs	—	5.25
Tar, Barbadoes	2.00	— 2.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Artificial .....	.10	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores	—	—
*Nominal	—	—

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para .....	.28	— .26
South American .....	.33	— .35
Fir, Canada	13.00	— 14.00
Oregon	1.55	— 1.70
Peru	1.45	— 1.50
Tolu .....	.30	— .35

BARKS

Angostura	—	.28
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	— .18
Barberry	—	.30
Bayberry .....	.12	— .13
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.32	— .33
of Tree .....	.16	— .17
Buckthorn .....	.08	— .09
Canella	—	.85
Cascara Sagrada .....	.10	— .15
Cascarilla, quills	—	.40
Siftings	—	.25
Chestnut .....	.09½	— .10
Cinchona, quills .....	.35	— .40
Broken .....	.30	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	—	—
Broken	—	.40
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	—	—
Condurango .....	.10	— .11
Cotton Root .....	.16	— .17
Cramp (true)	—	.45
Cramp (so-called)	—	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	.10	— .11
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.30	— .35
Grinding .....	.15	— .16
Powdered .....	.19	— .20
Fringe Tree .....	.30	— .32
Hemlock07	— .07½
Lemon Peel	—	.10
Mezereon11	— .12
Oak, red08	— .08½
White08	— .08½
*Nominal	—	—

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D. C.lb.	—	—	.80
Fine Orangelb.	.56	—	.60
Second Orangelb.	.54	—	.56
T. N.lb.	.48	—	.50
Regular Bleachedlb.	.57	—	.60
Bone Dry ....lb.	.64	—	.65

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	.27	—	.28
Balmony ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Belladonna ....lb.	.17	—	.23
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	.11	—	.12
Buchu, short ....lb.	.90	—	.95
Long ....lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	—
American ....lb.	—	—	.20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.35
Catnip ....lb.	—	—	.12
Chestnut ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Chlretta ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	—	—	.50
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Corn Silk ....lb.	.07	—	.08
Damiana ....lb.	.12½	—	.13
Deer Tongue ....lb.	—	—	.09
Digitalis ....lb.	.12	—	.14
Eucalyptus ....lb.	—	—	.07
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.12½	—	.13
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	—	—	.11
Henbane ....lb.	.21	—	.22
Henna ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Horehound ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	—	.33

Laurel ....lb.	.03½	—	.04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort ....lb.	.30	—	.33
Lobelia ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Matico ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	—	—
French ....lb.	.13½	—	.14
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	—	.16
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Peppermint, American ....lb.	.15	—	.20
Pichi ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.18	—	.19
Plantain ....lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	—	.75
Queen of the Meadow....lb.	—	—	.09
Rose, red ....lb.	—	—	.50
Rosemary ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Rue ....lb.	.25	—	.30
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Greek ....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Spanish ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Savory ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Senna, Alexandria, whole....lb.	.70	—	.75
Half Leaf ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Siftings ....lb.	.12	—	.15
Tinnevely, Jobbing ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Grinding ....lb.	.07	—	.09
Pods ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Powdered ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Spearmlnt, American ....lb.	—	—	.20
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	—	.21
Stramonium ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Tansy ....lb.	.16	—	.20
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	—	.06½
French ....lb.	.11	—	.11½
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.16	—	.17

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.25
Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	—	—	.42
Alkanet ....lb.	.22	—	.23
Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Whole ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Angelica American ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Arnica ....lb.	—	—	.70
Arrowroot, American ....lb.	.05	—	.06
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—	—
St. Vincent ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	—	—	.09
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Belladonna ....lb.	.18½	—	.23
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	—	.20
Beth ....lb.	.18	—	.19
Blood ....lb.	.17	—	.18
Blueflag ....lb.	.38	—	.40
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Burdock ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	—	.13
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.09	—	.11
Blue ....lb.	.08	—	.11
Colchicum ....lb.	.28	—	.29
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.02	—	.05
Comfrey ....lb.	.30	—	.35
Culver's ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Cranesbill, see Geranium			
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Doggrass, genuine ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Echinacea ....lb.	—	—	.43
Elecampanelb.	.14	—	.15
Galangallb.	.11	—	.12
Gelsemiumlb.	—	—	.20
Gentianlb.	.08	—	.08½

*Nominal

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Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.24½ — .26	Senega	lb.	.60 — .65	Foenugreek	lb.	.02½ — .03
See Spices			Serpentaria	lb.	.75 — .80	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04 — .04½
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00 — 3.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20 — .22	Chilian	lb.	— —
Northwestern wild	lb.	6.00 — 8.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.30 — .32	Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08 — .10
Southern wild	lb.	5.00 — 7.00	Stripped	lb.	— .50	Larkspur	lb.	.17 — .19
Gold Seal	lb.	— 4.00	Spikenard	lb.	.20 — .21	Lobelia	lb.	— .90
Powdered	lb.	4.50 — 4.60	Squill, white	lb.	.06 — .06½	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.10 — .10½
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	.55 — .65	Stillingia	lb.	.11 — .12	Bombay, Brown	lb.	.06½ — .07
White	lb.	— .15	Stone	lb.	— .12	California, Brown	lb.	.04½ — .04¾
Powdered	lb.	— .16	Turmeric Madras	lb.	.06½ — .07	Yellow	lb.	.06½ — .07
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.48 — .50	Aleppy	lb.	.06½ — .07	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07½ — .08
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	1.75 — 1.80	China	lb.	.06½ — .07	English, Yellow	lb.	.05½ — .06
Powdered	lb.	2.00 — 2.25	Unicorn false, See Helonias			Danish, Yellow	lb.	.04½ — .05
Rio whole	lb.	— 1.85	True, See Aletris			Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.04½ — .05
Powdered	lb.	— 2.25	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.10 — .11	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09 — .09½
Jalap, whole	lb.	.20 — .25	Yellow Dock	lb.	— .15	Turkish	lb.	.08½ — .09
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.25 — .28	Yellow Parilla	lb.	— .30	Blue Indian	lb.	.06 — .05½
Kava Kava	lb.	.17 — .18				White Indian	lb.	.07 — .07½
Lady Slipper	lb.	.90 — .95				Quince	lb.	.75 — .80
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	— .06				Rape South Amer.	lb.	.04 — .05
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06 — .07				Japanese, small	lb.	.08½ — .08¾
Selected	lb.	.24 — .25				Domestic	lb.	.06 — .06½
Powdered	lb.	.13 — .14				Sabadilla	lb.	.10 — .11
Lovage	lb.	— .75				Stavesacre	lb.	.35 — .36
Manaca	lb.	.18 — .19				Stramonium	lb.	— .25
Mandrake	lb.	.10 — .11				Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	— —
Musk, Russian	lb.	.90 — .95				Kombe	lb.	.40 — .45
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08½ — .09				Sunflower, domestic	lb.	— .04½
Verona	lb.	.06 — .06½				South American	lb.	.03½ — .04
Powdered	lb.	.08 — .11				Worm, American	lb.	.12 — .14
Fingers	lb.	.72 — .73				Levant	lb.	— 1.25
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25 — .28						
Pellitory	lb.	.30 — .32						
Pink true	lb.	— .95						
Pleurisy	lb.	— .19						
Poke	lb.	— .10						
Rhatany	lb.	— .10						
Rhubarb								
High Dried	lb.	.21 — .24						
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .35						
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.47 — .50						
Mexican	lb.	.39 — .41						
Scammony Root	lb.	.05½ — .06						

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Penang	lb.	.45	—	.46
Ginger, African	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.24½	—	.26
Fancy Bold	lb.	.28½	—	.29
Japan	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Cochin lemon	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Mace, Siau	lb.	.30	—	.31
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.30	—	.31
Batavia	lb.	.23	—	.24
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.15	—	.16
75s-80s	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.08¾	—	.09
White	lb.	.15¾	—	.15¾
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04	—	.04½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.29	—	.22
Bees, white	lb.	.40	—	.42
Yellow clean	lb.	.17	—	.20
Crude	lb.	.13	—	.16
Candelilla	lb.	.23	—	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 1, North Country.	lb.	.46	—	.47
No. 2, North Country.	lb.	.23	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.14	—	.15
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.14	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.13
White	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Japan	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.07
*Beached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown.	lb.	—	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.03½	—	.05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals				
Sweet	lb.	.42½	—	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.30	—	.35
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Anise Technical	lb.	.55	—	.60
U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.75
Bay	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Bergamot	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.00
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Crude	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.00	—	4.50
Cade	lb.	.65	—	.70
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	—	.09
Japanese white	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Rectified	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Cassia Technical	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lead, Free	lb.	.85	—	.95
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	—	.95
Cedar Wood, light.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	—	—	20.00
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	.36
Java	lb.	—	—	.65
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Bottles	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Cotton	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Cumin	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Dill	lb.	—	—	4.50
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Turkish	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Ginger	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.85
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Wood	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Spike Spanish	lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	.75	—	.80
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Distilled	lb.	.75	—	.80
Linaloe	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	20.00
Artificial	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	25.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	30.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Sweet, West Indian.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Italian	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.30	—	.35
Patchouli	lb.	10.00	—	14.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	1.75
Imported	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Peppermint Natural, tins.	lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Japanese	lb.	.75	—	.80
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
French	lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	—	2.00
Pumilio	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Rose, French	oz.	10.00	—	12.00
Bulgarian	oz.	8.00	—	14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	2.75

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Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
West Indian	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Artificial	lb.	.57	— .60
Savin	lb.	—	— 4.25
Spearmint	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Spruce	lb.	—	— .85
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.30	— .32
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
White, U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.35
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	— 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	2.85	— 3.25
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	5.75	— 6.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.93	— .95
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	—	— 12.00
Manilla	lb.	85.00	— 36.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— 10.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb.	—	— 3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Ginger	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	— 5.00
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 6.00
Vanilla	lb.	—	— 10.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black	oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03 1/4
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.17	— .18
Musk Cab., pods.....	oz.	17.00	— 18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz.	26.00	— 28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....	oz.	40.00	— 42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....	oz.	26.00	— 27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	lb.	.09	— .10
Verona	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, Gran.	lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch	lb.	.15	— .16
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00	— 20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Natural Derivatives

Anethol	lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol	lb.	10.00	— 15.00
Citral	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Eucalyptol	lb.	.88	— .90
Eugenol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Linalool	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Menthol	lb.	—	— 4.25
Rhodinol	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— .65

Synthetic Aromatics

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Imported	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	—	— 1.75
Bromstyrol	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 4.50
Coumarin	lb.	—	— 4.75
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Heliotropin	lb.	—	— 3.25
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	9.50	— 11.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	— 17.50
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	— 7.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	5.50	— 10.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.33	— .35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	—	— 30.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	— 16.00
Musk Nylene	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Nerolin	lb.	—	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Terpineol, C. P.	oz.	.45	— .60
Vanillin	oz.	—	— .50
Violet, artificial (Itonone)....	lb.	—	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....	lb.	—	— 3.00

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AGAR AGAR—5 bls., Bernard, Judae & Co., London
AMMONIUM—**Aqua**, 178 pkgs., National City Bank, Hamburg; **Chloride**, 91 csks., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 2,680 csks., Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., Skien; 232 csks., Grasselli Powder Co., Skien; 209 csks., Union Explosive Co., Skien; 101 csks., Lenox Chemical Co., Skien; 33 csks., Ohio Chemical Manufacturing Co., Skien
ANTIMONY SALTS—20 cs., Order, Hamburg
ARSENIC—100 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg
ASPIRIN—7 cs., United Fruit S. S. Service, Rotterdam
BALSAM—190 pkgs., Order, Para
BARIUM—**Chloride**, 60 bbls., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 40 csks., Netherland Chemical Co., Hamburg; 38 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 106 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 42 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—250 drs., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—6 cs., R. F. Lang, Hamburg; 40 cs., R. F. Lang, Hamburg
CALCIUM PERMANGANATE—10 drs., Order, Hamburg
CAPSICUM—510 cs., H. Sanchez, Barcelona; 220 cs., South American Bank, Valencia
COLORS—3 csks., Corn Exchange Bank, Hamburg; 70 csks., National City Bank, Hamburg; 2 cs., Amsterdam & Sachs, Havre; 1 csc., Redden & Martin, Hamburg; 1 bbl., H. W. Robinson & Co., Hamburg; 6 bbls., Happel & McAvoy, Hamburg; 78 drs., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 1 csk.,

Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 6 csks., Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam; 11 csks., 1 cse., Grasselli Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 4 csks., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 1 csk., United Fruit S. S. Service, Rotterdam; **Earth**, 114 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Genoa
COPRA—16,372 csks., H. W. Peabody & Co., Cebu
CREOSOTE—**Saponified**, 200 csks., Merck & Co., Hull
DEXTRINE—40 bgs., O. J. Meyer, Rotterdam
EARTH—47 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; **Fuller's**, 1,200 bbls., Order, London
EPSOM SALTS—75 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 1,000 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Hamburg
ERINOID—19 pkgs., W. B. Fox & Bros., London
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GUM—15 bgs., Order, Constantinople; 25 cs., W. Kingsley & Co., Trinidad; **Chicle**, 600 bbls., Order, Ciudad Bolivar; **Copal**, 400 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Antwerp; 264 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 450 csks., T. J. France, Manila; **Tragacanth**, 4 cs., W. Mohrmann, Southampton
GLYCERIN—**Crude**, 7 tanks, W. R. Grace & Co., Samana
HERBS—19 bls., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 1 bl., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg
IRON OXIDE—200 csks., Order, Hamburg; 150 bbls., E. M. & F. Waldo, Malaga; 150 bbls., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Malaga; **Red**, 40 bbls., Innes Spelden & Co., Malaga
LEAVES—15 bgs., Brazil Land, Cattle & Pke. Co., Santos; 58 bgs., Order, Marseilles; **Sumac**, 200 bbls., Order, Palermo; 140 bgs., National City Bank, Palermo; 100 bbls., Order, Palermo
LIME—**Citrate**, 25 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co.,

Dominica; **Tartrate**, 115 pkgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Barcelona
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LYCOPodium—1 cse., Order, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM—**Chloride**, 180 drs., Kadder, Peabody & Co., Hamburg; 324 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; 123 csks., H. J. Baker & Bros., Hamburg; 177 drs., A. Kramer & Co., Hamburg; **Silicofluoride**, 28 bbls., L. Sonnehorn Sons, Hamburg; **Oxide**, 1 drum, Order, Hamburg; **Superoxide**, 1 cse., American Express Co., Hamburg
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PHOSPHORUS—1 cse., Irving National Bank, Hamburg

POTASSIUM SALTS—31 cks., State Bank, Hamburg; **Bromide**, 50 cs., Order, Hamburg; 3 cks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 19 drs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 94 drs., Order, Hamburg; 93 drs., Order, Hamburg; 40 drs., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; 282 drs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 20 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 756 kgs., Netherland Chemical Co., Hamburg; 100 kgs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 20 bbls., C. B. Richard, Antwerp; **Permanganate**, 25 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 30 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg

ROOTS—8 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 7 bbls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; 38 bbs., J. S. Maloup & Co., Beyrouth; 46 bbs., Order, Hamburg; 19 bbls., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 3 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; **Gentian**, 81 bbls., A. Joensson & Co., Rotterdam; **Ipecac**, 4 cks., G. W. McKnight, Cartagena; **Orris**, 81 bbs., Order, Leghorn

SAL AMMONIAC—32 cks., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg

SEED—155 cks., Gans S. S. Co., Hamburg; 36 bbs., Order, Hamburg; 100 bbls., American Express Co., Marseilles; 151 bbs., Superintendence Co., Marseilles; 500 bbs., Order, Marseilles; 24 bbs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; **Caraway**, 150 bbs., Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam; 100 bbs., J. Cone & Sons, Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Rutstein & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bbs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Graham Co., Rotterdam; 500 bbs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbs., Leggett Co., Rotterdam; **Clover**, 180 bbs., Mechanics & Metal National Bank, Hamburg; 630 bbs., Order, Hamburg; 90 bbs., Order, Hamburg; 200 cks., Order, Hamburg; 50 bbs., American Express Co., Hamburg; 30 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 150 cks., Order, Hamburg; 150 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Linseed**, 16,685 bbs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 34,067 bbs., Order, Buenos Aires; **Mustard**, 200 bbs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy**, 200 bbs., Rutstein & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 100 bbs., Leggett Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; **Poppy, blue**, 100 bbs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 100 bbs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam

SPICES—**Black Pepper**, 573 bbs., American Bluefriessveem, Marseilles; **Cassia**, 100 pkgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; **Cinnamon**, 50 pkgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; **Paprika**, 200 bbs., Ardubal & Lewis, Alicante; 125 bbs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 100 bbs., J. Carnana, Alicante; 60 bbs., Korona Spice Co., Alicante; 50 bbs., J. Victori Co., Alicante; 25 bbs., Vandiver & Co., Alicante; 30 bbs., Steele Weddibel & Co., Alicante; 50 bbs., Atlantic Food Sales Co., Alicante; 150 bbs., A. Stauff, Alicante; 50 bbs., J. Wertheimer & Son, Alicante; 450 bbs., Order, Alicante; **Thyme**, 36 bbs., C. B. Richard & Co., Cartagena; 19 bbs., Hickney Pure Spice Co., Marseilles; **Nutmegs**, 110 bbs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 48 bbs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; **Mace**, 5 cs., 8 bbls., T. Scott & Co., Grenada; 18 bbs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 52 pkgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada

SOAP—20 cs., Donner, Hummewell & Co., Valencia; 99 bbs., Judson Freight Forwarding Co., Bergen; 1 cse., Colgate & Co., Santiago De Cuba; 200 cs., Bank of America, Valencia

SODIUM SALTS—39 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Bromide**, 52 cs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 8 cs., Order, Hamburg; 2 cs., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 90 cks., Nitrum Wks., Ltd., Antwerp; 100,250 bbs., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Taltal; **Nitrite**, 1,041 cks., Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., Skien; **Sulfate**, 20 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Sulfide**, 237 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 126 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 58 drs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg

SULFUR—200 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

SUMAC—Ground, 1,400 bbs., Colombo Co., Palermo

TARTAR—1,171 bbs., Tartar Chemical Wks., Oran; 271 bbs., C. Pfizer, Oran; 14 cks., C. P. Pfizer & Co., Alicante; 875 bbs., Tartar Chemical Wks., Marseilles; 391 bbs., C. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona; **Cream**, 60 cks., C. L. Huisking, Palermo

THYMOL—2 cs., Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg

WAX—Bees, 50 cs., 15 bbs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; 2 cs., H. Kendell & Sons, South Pacific Ports; 25 bbs., Order, Havana

WINE—Medicinal, 2 cs., W. W. Thomas & Co., Southampton; 100 cs., Grosvenor, Nicholas, Inc., Liverpool; 430 cs., E. Fucini, Genoa; 40 bbls., Order, Malaga; 400 cs., E. La Montague & Sons, Cadiz; 200 bbls., 400 cs., J. Munroe & Co., Cadiz; 582 bbls., 250 cs., A. D. Shaw & Co., Cadiz; 23 bbls., 105 cs., 41 octs., J. Wile Sons Co., Cadiz

ZINC—Chlorate, 7 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; **Nickelled**, 11 cs., L. C. Hirsch & Co., Hamburg; **White**, 55 bbls., Reichard, Coulston, Marseilles

GERMANS WITHHOLD CELLULOSE SECRETS

German science, adopting a war policy in days of peace, has placed a ban upon the exportation of certain books relating to processes for handling wood pulp and other forms of cellulose. This is taken as an indication that Germany plans to keep for herself as much as possible the knowledge of the manipulation of various varieties of fibre which she acquired in her efforts to find a substitute for cotton during her conflict with the Allies. Dr. Harold Hibbert, chairman of the Cellulose Section of the American Chemical Society, when requested to make a statement on this subject, gave documentary proof of the discrimination against foreigners made by German publishers.

For instance, recently an application for a copy of Schwalbe's Textbook on Cellulose Chemistry was made by an American professor through a well known German publishing house. The application was met with the demand for a written promise that the book would not be taken out of Germany. A translation of the proposed agreement reads as follows:

"The undersigned herewith declares that the treatise Schwalbe's Chemie der Zellulose ordered from the bookseller Baedeker-Opladen is only intended for his own use and remains in Germany. A transfer to another country is not to take place. Name Occupation..... The trustworthiness of

the purchaser is hereby guaranteed by the Firm....."

Inquiries in American scientific circles indicate that certain works on other branches of chemistry are also withheld from export.

GERMANY'S MARKETS FOR DYES

G. Du Bois, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, answers the argument of the opponents of the dye license system who claim that Germany must be permitted to export chemicals freely in order to be able to pay its reparation debt, by a statement in which he says in part:

"In dealing with the future of the German industry and the possibilities of this industry doing its share to enable Germany to pay off its reparation debt, it should be kept in mind that even if the whole American market was shut off to Germany, Germany would still have a vast field to market its chemicals and dyes in Russia, Scandinavia and other Baltic States, Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States, Asia Minor, Persia, the whole of South and Central America, Mexico and in the rest of the world where there is no dyestuff industry and where American dye manufacturers will be unable to market their products for years to come. It is estimated that the consumption of dyes in the United States is only about 10 per cent of the world's consumption."

The Acme White Lead and Color Works plant, at Salt Lake City, was damaged by fire last week.

Benj. E. Wallach of Samson Rosenblatt returned on the S. S. Lapland. He spent four months abroad during which time he established a Paris office for Mr. Rosenblatt and made arrangements for buying abroad.

The Dow Chemical Company has issued an interesting booklet, describing the numerous uses of carbon tetrachloride. Among the many uses suggested are for loading fire extinguishers, dry cleaning, oil removal, tanning, and in the rubber industry, and as a miscellaneous solvent.

Frederick C. Weld, chemist, employed by some of the leading manufacturers, is dead. Born at Jamaica Plain, Boston, in 1864, he was graduated from the Boston Latin School and Harvard University. He was a member of various Boston commercial organizations and clubs.

Vance P. Edwardes who for three years has been with the Forest Products Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, specializing on sulfite pulping, and various research problems, now holds a position in the sulfite department of the Interlake Pulp & Paper Co., Appleton, Wis.

At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Fertilizer Chemists,—held at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on June, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. Frank L. Parker, of Charleston, S. C.; vice president, A. G. Stillwell, of New York City; treasurer, W. J. Gascoyne, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.; secretary, S. W. Wiley, of Baltimore, Md.

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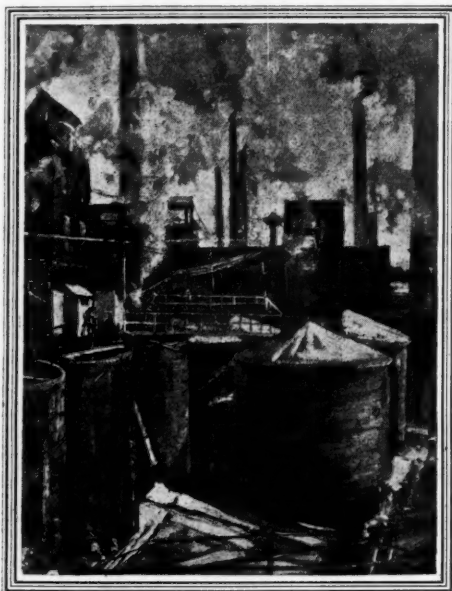
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